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Magha 1, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, January 21, 1976/Magha 1, 1897 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mid-term appraisal of Fifth Plan

*205 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has conducted a mid-term appraisal of the Fifth Plan in December, 1975,

(b) if so, the results thereof; and

(c) whether adequate resources will be available to implement the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K. GUJRAL): (a) While the Planning Commission keeps under constant review the progress of the plan, it has not conducted a specific mid-term appraisal of the Fifth Plan in December, 1975.

(b) and (c). The question do not arise.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: The information we have from the press is that the plan outlay could be substantially increased in view of the mid-term discussions the Planning Commission people had. In the meantime, we have the 20-Point Programme and the Prime Minister's various statements about rural development. In the light of what has happened, could the Minister inform the House about the performance so far in regard to physical and financial targets, particularly in the core sector, whether he has a strategy for development of rural areas and if so the features thereof? May I know whether additional financial provision is being made against items of the 20-Point Programme by diverting funds from areas not included in the 20-Point Programme that we have already initiated?

SHRI I K. GUJRAL: The 20-Points Programme initiated by the Prime Minister is basically meant to accelerate the economy of the country. It is in conformity with the Fifth Plan targets that acceleration is being made. In allocating funds for the next year, which we are discussing with the various States, due care is being taken to see that adequate funds for implementation of the 20-Point Programme are given Regarding the general growth to which he has referred, I would draw his attention to the President's Address where it has been said that in the coming year about 25 per cent increase in the plan outlay is possible as compared to the current year.

SHRI D D. DESAI: I am not satisfied with the reply. So far as the rural development strategy which the Prime Minister has referred to in the Science Congress and at various other places in concerned, may I know to what extent the Planning Commission is turning its face in that direction? I would like to know it from the Minister of Planning. Secondly, the general reply that he has given, *viz.*, that the Planning Commission will provide funds against the 20-Point Programme, with

a view to accelerate it, is not adequate, as I understand it, because the 20-Point Programme is not just an accelerated programme since the impression that we all have got is that this is something which the Prime Minister wants us to do in a substantial manner. In other words, I might say that the Minister of Planning should not divert his funds to unimportant areas, but should concentrate on rural development and on the 20-Point Programme. Will he give an assurance that no diversion of funds will take place?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I think my hon. friend need not have any apprehension that any funds from the core sector will be diverted. Our main focus is in the core sector. And as he knows, the core sector has a considerable element of what he calls the rural economy. For instance we are investing a great deal on minor irrigation, major irrigation and on the pumps. And the Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme also aims at increasing the area by 5 million acres. Similarly, for instance, we are giving a great deal of attention to the tribal development and to the tribes and scheduled castes. Similarly, money is being allocated for land reforms. Therefore, no apprehension should arise in his mind that the pushing up of the 20-Point Programme will in any way suffer due to paucity of funds.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: So far as the 5th Five Year plan is concerned, it is no longer there. Government, on the other hand, has adopted the novel tactics of making annual plans, thus giving a good-bye to the 5th Five-Year plan, as it was originally there or as its draft was placed before the country.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend is a very seasoned parliamentarian. I hope he will not be a victim to the cliche that the 5th Plan is not being followed. The 5th Plan determines the priority. The 5th Plan determines the basic priorities and the basic approach to the development of the country. Now, within that framework, annual plans were always made in the past. They are being made even now. Of course we had our difficulties. That is why we did not come out with the final draft of the 5th Plan. As you know, the inflation was abroad and the rising prices created such a situation where the determination of the resources was not very easy; but the year-to-year assessment has given us hope and the performance of last ye *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Painuli.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why are you avoiding a reply?

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister need not reply to the hon. Member's interruptions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: The question must be replied to.

MR. SPEAKER: Not necessary.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: In para 3 of the question, a reference has been made to the adequate resources that are made available. In view of the fact that year after year and plan after plan, unemployment has been on the increase, may I know from the hon. Minister whether by the end of the 5th Plan adequate employment will be given to the people and the human resources will be fully utilized, so that there will be no unemployment at the end of the 5th Plan?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: If we could possibly make such a promise in a social context, all our problems will be solved. The basic position is that the Plan is an effort to solve the problems. No one Plan can solve all the problems. Now, unemployment is one of the problems which has to be looked at from various angles. For instance, the population increase also adds to it. For instance, our spreading educational base also

adds to the educated unemployment. At the same time, the Plan creates and increases the potential for employment in a remarkable way. Thereby, the effort continues, because the legacy of the past cannot be wiped out in a matter of one Plan.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme through Films

*206. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of enlisting the co-operation of film industry for the propagation and implementation of the 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the steps taken; and

(c) the reaction of the film industry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). The Minister has discussed this matter with some leading producers and their proposals are awaited. Apart from this, Government are fully utilising the agency of the Films Division in producing and screening such documentations as have a social purpose and have a bearing on the 20-Point Economic Programme. This includes acquisition of such short films made by private producers also.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: From the answer it is very clear that no public announcement has yet been made by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting to channelise the producers to do a very vital job which is one of the most important mass media in the country. In this background, I would like to know whether Government has instituted national awards for the best films produced on 20-Point Programme? Have you written to the State Governments to exempt such documentaries from the entertainment tax.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): Basically, the main thrust of information with regard to 20-Point Programme is through documentaries. As far as national awards are concerned, these awards are for films as a medium of art. If documentary films are creatively done, they come within its ambit and they will be considered. So far as exemption of documentaries from entertainment tax is concerned, there is no entertainment tax on them and so, the question of writing to the State Government in this regard does not arise.

SHRI N. K SANGHI: My question was very clear: Whether the feature films have been channelised for producing and advocating the 20-Point Programme? In that background, are you going to have any national awards for such films and have you requested the State Governments to exempt these films from entertainment tax? So far as documentaries are concerned, it is very clear as to what is being done about them.

SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA: The basic philosophy behind the 20-Point Programme is to ensure justice, encourage production and alleviate hardship. These themes have started coming in the new films that are being made in this country. As far as other ideas are concerned, they are excellent suggestions for action. I am sure that a new trend in the films making does, to some extent, ensure basic philosophy behind the 20-Point Programme of ensuring justice alleviating hardships and curbing anti-social activities in the society.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: For successful implementation of the 20-Point Programme, what is important is the involvement of the people, particularly the youth and for that an understanding of the real situation of the country is necessary. Has it come to the notice of the Government that Indian films today give completely un-real picture of the situation and their emphasis is on violence and sex which has completely taken away the younger generation to a different direction. Therefore, has the Government given some guidelines to the films industry to give proper and real picture as it exists today?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We are answering a separate question on this particular question that the hon. Member has raised. I may say here that it is a fact that the Indian film industry has not been portraying the Indian society in its proper shape or in proper context. We have taken steps to see that our films not only become more realistic but they portray social and such other developments with which the nation and the people are concerned most and, therefore, talks have taken place with producers and other connected with the film industry and we have got very encouraging response from them.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: How many documentaries have been made during the last six months by the Central Film Division and the State Film Divisions and what are the names? Will the Government encourage private documentary producers to make documentaries on 20-Point Programme?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. We will collect the information and lay on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: In order to propagate the 20-Point Programme, I would like to ask the Minister whether he has been able to impress upon the film producers as well as the actors because they sometimes dominate over the producers, that there should be less *mara-mari* and fights which are shown in the pictures, and scenes of half-naked film actresses in our Indian films should be eliminated. At present, their films are dependent on these things. Whether you have called all these great artists and film producers and impress upon them that there should be more sensible production of films in order to educate our youth specially?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have been trying to do what the hon. Member has said. I think we have been able to make an impression on their thinking in that regard. The Central Board of Film Censors has also taken a very rigid stand on this matter. Even those films that were under production and near completion, some of them which were already completed, they have been changed in accordance with this theme, to the extent to which we were able to improve them. But still there are some films which are passed and released now, which were made earlier. But, apart from those films, all the new films that are being made, or being processed, they are all being changed to suit the new policy of the Government.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a Telugu film, which has gone against two principles and policies laid down by Government, namely, against family planning and land reforms? That film has been given an award. The name of the film is *Tatamma Kala* and its producer is a Padma Shri. May I know what action Government propose to take in that regard?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not know which award the hon. Member is referring to. I would certainly look into the matter. I

have not seen this film, nor have I heard about it. Since the hon. Member has drawn my attention to this matter. I will look into it.

Formation of an Integrated Grid System for Distribution of Power

*208. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to form an integrated grid system for distribution of power all over India; and

(b) if so, outline of the same?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): Regional Power Grids are being developed in each of the five regions *viz.*, Northern, Western, Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern to promote the integrated operation of the constituent power systems for optimum utilisation of generating capacity and transfer of power from surplus to deficit areas within the respective regions. The integration of the regional power grids would ultimately lead to the evolution of an All-India grid.

DR. RANEN SEN: For the last four or five years there has been scarcity of power in many parts of the country as a result of which industry is suffering, transport is suffering as also domestic household. Discussions were held in this House more than once and this idea of a national and regional power grid was mooted. May I know why the Minister still says it is being developed? Is it not high time now that the whole thing should be developed?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Fortunately, the power situation is a little bit easier this year than it was last year. I am referring to the first remark of the hon. Member. Coming to the question of the evolution of the regional grid, the reason why I have put it this way is because it is an evolutionary process. The first stage is power station, which is directly linked to consumers. The second stage is linking of some of the power stations. The third stage is linking all the power stations within the State, then within the region and then between States. All the time new links are being established between the producing and consuming centres. Inter-connection between them all the time is being developed through higher voltages etc. So, it is a continuing process. It is not as though nothing is being done. In fact, some of the regional electricity boards are functioning rather well today. Last year when there was a shortage, there was transfer of power not only within the region, but sometimes between the regions also. So, it is by no means static. It is a fact that in the course of the last few years we have evolved regional grids to a large extent, but cannot say that they are in a fully satisfactory state, *i.e.*, that we can get full, optimum use out of them.

DR. RANEN SEN: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that three years back there was a proposal to erect a power house in North Bengal at Dhalkola and also in North Bihar somewhere near Katihar or Muzaffarpur because North Bengal and North Bihar are places which are absolutely dark? Neither is electricity generated there, nor is there any grid system to supply electricity, as a result of which neither trade nor industry develops there. May I know what has happened to the North Bihar power house and the North Bengal power house, and whether there is any grid system between the two northern parts of these two States?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The hon. Member is stretching a point. This is about regional grids and he is

talking of specific power stations in the name of regional grids. But, if I understood him, his point is what is being done about this North Bengal North Bihar area. As far as I recall, the present proposal is to have a super thermal power station at Farakka to take care of the needs of that region. This is the current proposal which is before us, and this is a proposal which has been put to the world Bank.

DR. H. P. SHARMA: One of the main reasons for the non-implementation of the national grid is the lack of statutory powers with the regional boards. The Estimates Committee in its 39th Report on power made a specific recommendation that unless these boards are vested with statutory powers, you cannot do the job. The Minister has given the answer that these are being evolved, but there is a specific problem and a specific recommendation What has the Government done about it?

SHRI K C. PANT: I have with me details of the inter-State regional links which are being established Statutory boards also can operate only when there are links. In the absence of physical links, you cannot make the boards effective. So, the basic question is what we are doing about this evolution In the Fourth Plan 30 lines were taken Of them 14 have been completed and 16 are being completed. More will be taken up in the Fifth Plan Regional grid centres have been set up and are being set up and, generally speaking although I uttered a ward of caution in the beginning, I think rather good work is being done on the evolution of the regional grids as well as inter-regional links and a lot of attention is being paid. We are fully financing from the Centre all the inter-State lines. So, progress is being made in this direction and I hope the States will also invest in them adequately.

As far as statutory powers are concerned, it is something which the States have to agree to also because this affects the States. In the present structure of the regional boards, the State representatives are all there, and a Secretary from the Centre is appointed there. The staff is appointed by the Centre. This is the present position.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are reports to the effect that Government are now favouring development of some super thermal power stations like the one he mentioned just now proposed for Farakka. I would like to know from him whether this concept of super thermal power station is a part of the process of evolutionary thinking that he was talking about; and whether his attention has been drawn to an opinion expressed by certain experts to the effect that this would be like putting all the eggs in one basket, that is to say, in the event of a break-down in the super thermal power station, the consequent dislocation would be of a much greater magnitude. I would like to know whether the whole concept of developing a grid would not actually be upset if we have a dislocation in super thermal power station?

SHRI K C PANT. Actually, it is the grid which makes it possible to have a super thermal power station, because when we are having an inter-connected grid, the capacity of the entire grid comes into play whenever there is an outage. Normally speaking, the general rule of thumb is that the biggest station should be not more than 10 per cent of the size of the grid. If the grid is 5000 MW and if 500 MW set can be put up, that can be absorbed by the grid, in the case of a sudden outage. So, this is a kind of broad framework within which we will operate. That is certainly one of the considerations that will be kept in mind.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

*210. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के माध्यम से खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग के विकास के लिये सहायता देती है, और

(ख) यदि हां तो खादी तथा ग्राम उद्योग आयोग के सदस्यों तथा पदाधिकारीयों के नाम क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The names of the Members of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are as follows

(i) Shri Ghanshyambhai Oza, Chairman.

(ii) Shri Balmiki Choudhary Member

(iii) Shri Jagpat Dube Member.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act and Rules provide for appointment of a Financial Adviser and Chief Executive Officer in the Commission These posts are held by Shri P K Ganapathy and Shri J N. Tewari respectively

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के सदस्यों का मनोनयन किस आधार पर होता है, उसका मापदंड क्या है और क्या उस मापदंड को यह तीनों सदस्य पूरा करते हैं ?

कमीशन ने पिछले तीन साल में विभिन्न राज्यों में खादी और ग्रामोद्योग की प्रगति के लिए जो राशि आवंटित की है उनका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

क्या खादी कमीशन कर्मचारी यूनियन से खादी और ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिए और अपनी मांगों के सम्बन्ध में कोई स्मरण-पत्र या ज्ञापन सरकार को दिया है यदि हां तो उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : जहां तक मापदंड का सम्बन्ध है यह देखा जाता है कि खादी में उनकी कितनी दिलचस्पी रही है, अच्छे ढंग से काम को चला सकते है या नहीं इसके अलावा कोई और खास मापदंड निर्धारित नहीं है। इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनकी नियुक्ति होती है।

राज्यवार अर्थ वितरण का जहां तक सवाल है वह जानकारी इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है, मैं एकत्र करके सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा जहां तक कर्मचारी यूनियन के आवेदन पत्र का सवाल है, वह कमिशन के पास आया होगा लेकिन सरकार के सामने इस तरह का कोई निवेदन नहीं आया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह सच है कि कमीशन के एक सदस्य राजेन्द्र प्रसाद स्मारक समिति के सदस्य है और उन्हें रेलवे में इस पर एक फर्स्ट क्लास का पास प्राप्त है? क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त सदस्य ने रेलवे पास रहते हुए भी खादी कमीशन से 2200 रुपये वसूल किए है और इस इल्जाम पर सी बी आई ने उनके खिलाफ 420 आई पी सी और एंटी करप्शन कानून के मुताबिक मुकदमा चलाने के लिये कहा है यदि हां तो उक्त सदस्य का नाम क्या है और सरकार ने उन के खिलाफ इस भ्रष्टाचारी आचरण के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : श्रीमन , जो मूल प्रश्न है उस के यह प्रश्न कोई संबंध नहीं रखता है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रखता है । कहिए तो मैं नाम बताऊ ? (व्यवधान) .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय के के पास यदि सूचना नहीं है तो बाद में बता देंगे ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे प्रश्न का क्या हुआ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के पास सूचना नहीं है ।

I think, we should set right the procedure in this matter. The question put by the hon. Member now is in the nature of an allegation. The hon. Member should have either written to me if he wanted to ask a question of that nature or had written to the Minister. Since he asked a question now, the Minister will look into it and if he has any information about it, he can give it to the House later on.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग के सिलसिले में मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह एक राजनैतिक संस्था है और इस में से बहुत से लोग वही है जो "टोटल रेवोल्यूशन' के एडवयर में काम करते रहे है और चुनाव में काम करते रहे है ? इनमें कितनों के खिलाफ आप के पास शिकायत आई है और उन के खिलाफ आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा यह बात ठीक है कि इस संस्था में अधिकतर लोग जो काम कर रहे थे, केन्द्रीय खादी कमीशन के साथ उस का संबंध नहीं है, लेकिन राज्यों में खादी संस्थाओं में जो काम करते रहे उन में से काफी लोगों ने देश में जो राजनितिक आन्दोलन चलते रहे तो उस में काफी भाग लिया और उस में वह काम करते रहे । .....(व्यवधान) जो लोग हमारे देश में राजनैतिक आन्दोलन करते थे पिछले दिनो सरकार के खिलाफ उस में काफी लोग इस से संबंधित थे ।

श्री राम सिंह भाई : जैसा आप ने बताया कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग को सरकार सहायता देती है, क्या सरकार इस उद्योग को पार्लियामेंट के सदस्य, विधान सभा के सदस्य सरकारी आफिसर और कर्मचारियों का सहयोग मिले और इस का विकास हो, इस हेतु कम्पलसरिली एक महीने का खादी और ग्रामोद्योग का माल खरीदे इस पर आप विचार करेंगे ?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : यह एक सुझाव है जिस पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Increase in Crimes in Shahdara, Delhi

*211. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Shahdara, Delhi is the worst affected area where crimes are increasing day by day in trans-Jamuna area; and

(b) the steps taken to curb the crimes in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) There has been no increase in

crimes in the trans-Jamuna area of Shahdara, Delhi 2120 IPC cases were reported in the area during the year 1975 as compared to 2605 such cases reported during the year 1974.

(b) Day and night patrolling by foot and mounted police and motor cycle fitted with wireless is carried out. Police Dog Squads supplement the patrolling during the night in certain are as "Naka Bandhi" are laid at vulnerable points. Concerted drive has been undertaken against desperate bad characters. Police Assistance Booths and Citizen Voluntary Force have been set up to ensure better co-ordination with the public. The responsibility of the Division Officers and beat constables for crimes committed in their areas is assessed and corrective measures are taken whenever inefficiency or negligence comes to notice. An anti-vice squad functions to deal with social offences particularly the problem of suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Minister has given the number of cases in 1975 as compared to 1974. I would like to know what is the nature of the cases whether the cases relate to burglary, murder, physical violence and whether these things have increased in 1975. That will enable us to know the gravity of the crimes committed there. I also want to know whether this is partly due to the active connivance of the police and, if so, whether the Government has made any inquiry into it and whether any police officers have been penalised for that. What cognizance and action has been taken for failure and negligence of duty, and what is the number?

SHRI OM MEHTA: There is no connivance of the Police in these cases, but whenever such cases come to our notice, we take action. Wherever there is some negligence on the part of the Police officers there, we take action.

Regarding the other thing about dacoity and murder, if you want, I can give you figures for the whole of Delhi to show whether there is increase in the dacoity etc. or not.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: No, not, for the whole of Delhi. I have asked whether any action has been taken. You say that you take action whenever reports come to you. So I would like to know what action has been taken and in how many cases.

MR. SPEAKER. You may ask your next question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: He has not answered the first question.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your second question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Why should I?

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will move on to the other Member.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: My first question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going back to the first question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That means I can't ask any questions. This is not the way.

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry. (*Interruptions*) I am prepared to listen to the submission. But you know that when a question is answered, if the Hon'ble Members is not satisfied with a particular answer, I cannot help it. I cannot force the Minister or the Government to give the answer in a particular manner. Therefore, I requested the Hon'ble Member to ask his second question, but he said 'I am not going to ask the second question'. So I moved on to the other Member.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You must take an objective view.

MR. SPEAKER. There cannot be a debate over what I have said. I will give you another chance again, after Mr. Aga.

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: I want to ask a simple question about crime in the country. I would like to understand from the Minister if, after the proclamation of emergency, there has been any decrease or there is still an increase in crime so far as Shahdara is concerned.

SHRI OM MEHTA : I will have to say that after the emergency there is a steep decline in crime cases in the whole of Delhi. Crime is now about 25 per cent less. I can also say that particularly in the case of dacoity, murder, attempted murder, robbery and burglary cases, the decline is very steep. As against 27,605 IPC cases registered in 1975, in 1974 the cases were 32,528. In 1974 the other cases were 16,948 and during emergency they came down to 12.548 Therefore, there is a decline of 26.5 per cent.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: My first question was regarding Shahdara and he ought to have had the break up figures. He may keep this in mind at least for future guidance

My second question is whether the gravity of crimes like dacoity and murders etc. in that particular area has increased.

Also, in the Police Administration there has been a decline in the administration also and the result is that some persons who had been in service as Constables for two years or more are now being discharged on the ground that their affidavits of age etc. are not acceptable. They are being removed after two years of service. I would like to know whether these things are demoralising the Police services in Delhi and are leading to increase in graver character of crimes.

SHRI OM MEHTA: If you want the break-up, I can give you what was the crime position in 1975 and 1974 in Shahdara area.

MR. SPEAKER. You have already given that.

SHRI OM MEHTA: He was saying that I did not give the break-up for Shahdara and that I had given only for the whole of Delhi. I can give the break-up in respect of Shahdara. There has been no increase in crimes: in dacoity, there were 5 cases in 1974, in 1975 there were only three; murder, in 1974 there were 23, in 1975 there were 14; attempt to murder, in 1974 there were 56, in 1975 there were 28; in robbery, in 1974 there were 81 in 1975, there were only 19.

Implementation of Recommendations made by Balachandran Committee on Coca Cola

*212 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2976 on the 12th March, 1975 regarding Report of Balachandran Committee and Yunus Committee on Coca Cola, and state

(a) whether Coca Cola bottlers are making any efforts to make their own drinks;

(b) whether Government propose to implement Balachandran Committee's suggestions;

(c) whether Central Food Technology Research Institute has been able to produce suitable formula to replace Coca Cola; and

(d) if so, action proposed to be taken by Government to encourage the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House

Statement

(a) and (b). The possibility of Coca Cola bottlers producing their own drinks is still being explored. The Balachandran Committee has also, inter-alia, stressed the need for developing wholly indigenous drinks by the bottlers. It was in this context that a meeting with the bottlers was held in 1975. There was unanimity about the need for efforts to eliminate imports of ingredients common to all soft drinks manufacturers in the country and the need towards research and development in that direction. The bottlers were also informed that they would get all assistance from Government if they proposed to manufacture their own brands of soft drinks.

(c) and (d). The Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore is reported to have evolved a formulation which might prove to be a substitute for the Coca Cola beverage. Government is actively pursuing the matter with the Institute with a view to its commercial exploitation in the country.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1971 में बालचन्द्रन कमेटी ने कुछ सिफारिशें की थीं और उनमें कहा था कि कोका कोला बाटलर्स यहां स्वयं भारतीय पेय को विकसित करेंगे लेकिन बाद में उस कमेटी की सिफारिश पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ । भारतीय पेय विकास करने में कोई ज्यादा देर तो लगती नहीं है, ऐसा लगता है बाटलर्स की यह मंशा ही नहीं है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो यूनुस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है और बालचन्द्रन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है उस पर कब तक अमल हो सकेगा ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The Yunus Committee decided about the import content of the Coca Cola, and that recommendation has been accepted. In the case of Balachandran Committee's report, many recommendations related to the export figures that they had to achieve and other things, and these also have been accepted. One of the most important recommendations was that we must make an effort to have these drinks indigenously; we did refer this to all the scientific laboratories of the CSIR, and I am glad to inform that the CFTRI has come forward with a formula to prepare a drink which resembles very closely coca cola.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष जी, कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन जो एक्सपोर्ट करता है उसका कितना प्रतिशत बाहर ले जाने का उनको अधिकार है ? क्या यह सही है कि 1974 में उन्होंने एक करोड़ रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट किया था और एक करोड़ बीस लाख रुपया बाहर ले गये ? और काफी इम्पोर्ट की इजाजत आपने उनको दी है और अब तो उनका एक्सपोर्ट 4–5 लाख रुपये पर आ गया है, इसका कारण क्या है ? क्या वजह है कि कोका कोला एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन को चमडा चम्मच और मछली इत्यादी एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत दी गई है ? इस काम को भारत के एक्सपोर्टर्स अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं यह विशेष अधिकार उनको क्यों दिया गया है ?

SHRI T. A. PAI: The total export earnings of Coca Cola between 1971 and 1974 were Rs. 7,06,00,000, and their remittances during this period come to Rs. 2.52 crores. In 1974 they had remitted Rs. 116.86 lakhs, as the Hon. Member pointed out, but these related to Rs. 81.36 lakhs as profits relating to 1972 and Rs. 35.50 lakhs as home office charges relating to the year 1969. So far as exporting commodities is concerned, we are insisting that the earnings by the Coca Cola by exports should be made only by their products and not anything else.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is a welcome gesture on the part of the Hon. Minister that one of the recommendations of the Balachandran Committee to develop an alternative indigenous drink was accepted and that CFTRI Mysore have evolved a formulation for such a drink. In view of this, I would like to know whether any efforts have been made to reorganise the whole matter relating to Coca Cola Export Corporation, particularly because the drinking of Coca Cola has created certain disease; it is a health hazard. Has the CFTRI Mysore been suitably instructed to take up this issue immediately so that Coca Cola, its propaganda and the consequent health hazard is stopped ultimately in this country?

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have evolved a formula for a drink which might be a substitute for Coca Cola, but we have got to build up a reputation of this with considerable propaganda and convince our people that this is a drink which they will have to take. So far as Coca Cola organization itself is concerned, its export has now to be governed by the FERA and whether it would continue to exist or disappear from the country is a different matter altogether when we enforce these FERA Regulations.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is well known that this Coca Cola Company, apart from making Coca Cola, also sells bottled soda. All these indigenous bottlers are still completely dependent on this 100 percent foreign-owned Company even for the manufacture of soda for which, I think, indigenous knowhow is readily available; anybody can make soda. May I know, why even in the case of soda, these bottlers have not come forward to shake off completely their dependence on this country?

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Balachandran Committee had not also recommended that this company should so manage its affairs that it would account for a net 20 percent inflow of foreign exchange as against the outflow of foreign exchange due to its remittances, and whether it has failed so far to implement this recommendation as can be seen from the figures. I have no time to quote the figures. The figures show that they are still sending out more foreign exchange than they are earning by way of exports of Coca Cola concentrates and so on. How are these recommendations being treated apart from the fact that they have not yet been made to dilute their foreign exchange equity according to the guidelines laid down.

SHRI T. A. PAI: As regards the first question, whether they are introducing any other drink, Fanta or any other soda, this is because under the contract which the bottlers have, I think, the Company has been forcing them to do it though there are alternatives.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You should force them to make.

SHRI T. A. PAI: We have licensed these industries to have these beverages; it is upto them to discard it. Mostly these companies go under the name of Coca Cola with all the substitutes drinks that are coming in. In our future policy, we would like to see that for all these drinks they do not depend on any foreign company for being introduced. We do not know the quantum of the various drinks that have been made by the various bottlers. We would certainly go into it and see if in the name of Coca Cola other drinks are being introduced.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Soda is being sold for many years.

SHRI T. A. PAI: I do not know whether Soda is being sold because I do not take Coca Cola or other drinks myself, but I know Coca Cola, though it is resented, is quite popular with many of our friends here.

So far as the exports are concerned, the exports of Coca Cola have been going down. Last year, it went down. We are looking into it, because the only reason why Coca Cola Export Corporation came into existence is based on its export performance We are looking into it under FERA, why it has been going down, because the basis for its existence was export If that is knocked out, the very basis of its existence is knocked out

So far as the remittances are concerned, they have built up assets of 4½ crores in this country over a period of years and the remittances do not relate to only one year's exports

Guidelines for Improvement of Standard of Films after Emergency

*214 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether any effort has been made by his Ministry to improve the standard of Indian Films after emergency,

(b) whether any recommendations or guidelines were given to the Film Producers Guild or Censor Board by Government in this regard, and

(c) if so the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir Instructions have been issued through the Chairman Board of Film Censors, that undesirable features in the films, such as excess of violence or sex should be eliminated Government are further reviewing the guidelines for censorship and related issues in order to improve the standard of films and to give them a social purpose

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI As you know and, probably, the hon Minister will agree, a film whether it is a good or bad film, would depend much upon the tastes of the people who see it As you know, the film, being the biggest media in the country, depends on three basic structures—the exhibitor, the distributor and the producer and most of the films are being produced not on the wish of the producer or the distributor but on the wish of the exhibitor, looking to the prospects of box officeship If that be so, is it a fact that for the last two decades, the taste rightly or wrongly, is rather to enjoy the films which are full of fun, sex and crimes and exhibitors are insisting on the producers to introduce these things in the films

SOME HON MEMBERS: No, no

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI I have my figures of the box-office

If that be so, will the Minister consider now to stop this thing and to systematically review the matter, to control the exhibitors by the government itself and to have some government theatres in every State and also to produce some government-managed and financed films in order to change the tastes? Otherwise, this will be impossible Will the Minister consider it?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA I have already indicated the action that we have taken in this respect I will supplement it by saying that whatever the exhibitors do prescribe to the producers about the kind of films that they should produce, the hon Member is quite right in saying that because of the paucity of theatres where the exhibition of these films can be held, sometimes pressures have to be taken into account by the producers But we have found that there has been a very good response

from the producers who are mainly responsible for producing these pictures to eliminate the unwarranted and uncalled for sequences regarding crime and sex in their films. So, this healthy trend is now noticeable in the pictures that are under production at present and I am sure that in the days to come, hon. Members will notice the difference.

As far as the government-run theatres are concerned, this matter has been under consideration for several years. This was taken up by the Central Government with the various State Governments. In some States some action has been taken in this respect, but, in most of the States, the action taken so far is unsatisfactory. We propose to vigorously take up this matter again so that the paucity of theatres where films can be exhibited is reduced and this unhealthy pressure that comes from the exhibitors can be resisted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: My supplementary question is mainly related to the policy of the government.

May I know from the hon. Minister? To improve the standard of films is it only essential to stop sex and crimes? Is it not also essential to see that many more films are produced keeping the national approach intact like communal harmony, fight against racialism, etc.? That being so, I would like to know why the Minister is not giving much more finance and funds to the Poona Film Institute and also lay down national guidelines in the matter of production of films which will highlight national causes and national views, apart from the private wishes of individual and exhibitors.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is a fact that mere elimination of unwarranted sex and violence will not improve the quality of films. They have to have a special purposes, as I indicated in my main answer. For this, various steps will be taken and are being taken to encourage the producers who take the social purpose into account while producing the film. The entertainment part of it will have to be there as the hon. Member himself would agree and alongwith this, apart from the Film Finance Corporation, we have another body in India to encourage people to produce healthy films in this respect. Some progress has been made, but a lot still has to be done. We are trying to do it and I hope we will have the co-operation of knowledgeable members like Mr. Das Munsi in this respect.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE In view of the films being perhaps the most widespread single source of recreation for our people all over the country, may I know if the Government are proceeding in practical terms with the idea of producing films on a much larger level than at present and also in taking over certain film houses exhibition houses at least symbolically, like the Metro Cinema in Calcutta and Bombay acquisition of which was in the contemplation of the government May I know if any advance has been made in this direction and the Government can actually proceed to the task of disseminating entertainment and recreation on the proper line to the larger section of our people

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: In reply to the earlier question I had indicated that we are taking steps in the direction of increasing the film industry by seeing that more and more theatres are built with our help and under our guidance. The State Governments' co-operation is necessary in this respect.

As far as the production of films is concerned, the hon. member knows that we produce a lot of films in the Films Division. But these are mostly the documentary films. We are taking up socially meaningful themes and other themes which are relevant to the national ethos and national purpose. We do not undertake or intend to undertake production of feature films, but the feature film producers will be properly guided so that new trend, a healthy trend and artistic trends which are established in the films are well established and encouraged.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The main problem in encouraging good films and their exhibition, like the one you showed yesterday in Vigyan Bhavan and day before too, is as you have rightly said yourself of enough treatres and exhibit on centres. Now we are in a vicious circle. At present, in the name of taste you exhibit films depicting violence, sex, etc. and say that they are popular at the box office. That is the excuse given by the producers and the exhibitors. The producers are also producing those films and I can name a score of them, if you want. I have not seen them, but I know some of them. I cannot see all of them and the Minister has also seen That is not a point. The point is if you want to encourage, why cannot you think in terms,—that word may not be acceptable to you 'nationalisation', so I will not say, but—take-over of the theatres, cinema, houses? You may consider it seriously. Then alone, you will be able to encourage production of good films and economically also it will be an excellent proposition, if you just consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe should be brief, otherwise the Minister will forget the question.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already indicated in reply to the earlier question that hon. members are putting their finger on the right spot when they say, the paucity of the places where the films can be shown is really exerting an un-healthy influence on the producers. Therefore, we are taking various measures to see that this paucity is removed.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of the films exhibit superfluous and superstitious scenes and may I know whether the Government is going to take some steps to check those things, because, those things should not be shown, as they misguide the illiterate people, who go to the pictures?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA I could not follow the question.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: In some of the films, superstitious and superfluous scenes are shown.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA. As long as they do not violate the guidelines of the censor, some superfluous thing does come in. We don't want it but the producer wants it. If the producer wants to put some superfluous scenes in the films we really cannot help it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Incentives to Non-Indian Residents for setting up Industries in U.P.

*207. SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation has decided to provide further incentives to non-Indian residents and technical entrepreneurs to establish industries in U.P.;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the number of unemployed engineers of the State who have been provided help to set up industries in U.P.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND SUPPLIES (SHRI B P. MAURYA): (a) to (c) The State Government of U.P. have indicated that they are considering a scheme to provide incentives to non-Indian residents and technical entrepreneurs in establishment of industries in U P, which broadly contemplates participation of U P. State Industrial Development Corporation, as a minority partner The details of the scheme are yet to be finalised

राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना मूल्यांकन समिति द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें

*209. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) वर्ष 1972 में गठित राष्ट्रीय छात्र सेना मूल्यांकन समिति ने 24 जनवरी, 1974 को सरकार से क्या मुख्य सिफारिशें की थी , और

(ख) उनमें से किन सिफारिशों को सरकार ने स्वीकार तथा क्रियान्वित किया है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) और (ख). नेशनल कैडेट कोर मूल्यांकन समिति ने नेशनल कैडेट कोर संगठन और प्रशिक्षण के विषय में अनेक सिफारिशें की है । समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें संक्षेप में इस प्रकार है :—

(1) राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना और राष्ट्रीय क्रीड़ा संगठन के अतिरिक्त राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर को एक अलग संगठन के रूप में रहना चाहिये ।

(2) कैडेटों की भर्ती स्वैच्छिक तथा चयनात्मक होनी चाहिये । सीनियर डीविजन को शक्ति घटाकर 6 लाख से 4 लाख कर देनी चाहिये ताकि यह डिवीजन चयनात्मक तथा अधिक गहन प्रशिक्षण वाली हो । तथापि, लड़कियों की डिवीजन की संख्या थोड़ी सी बढ़ा देनी चाहिये और जूनियर डिवीजन की वर्तमान संख्या ही रखी जानी चाहिये ।

(3) संस्थाओं के मुख्याध्यापक तथा प्रिंसिपल को राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर की गतिविधियों के साथ नजदीकी सहयोग करना चाहिये राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर के साथ किसी गतिविधि में सम्मिलित होना उनका शैक्षणिक कार्य में सम्मिलित होना माना जाना चाहिये ।

(4) पूर्णकालिक राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर के कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों की धीरे धीरे विघटित कर देना चाहिए । राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर में केवल चुने हुये नियमित सर्विस अफसरों का ही नियुक्त करना चाहिये । तीन वर्ष के अनुभव वाले उपयुक्त प्राध्यापकों को कमीशन देने से पूर्व अस्थायी कमीशन और गहन प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये चुना जाना चाहिए । अफसरों का 15 वर्ष की सेवा अथवा 45 वर्ष की आयु जो पहले हो, के पश्चात सेवा निवृत्त हो जाना चाहिये ।

(5) प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम और अधिक गहन तथा वास्तविक होना चाहिये । यह सामान्यतः दो वर्ष तक ही सीमित रहना चाहिये ।

(6) बढ़े हुये मूल्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुये शिविर भत्ते बढ़ा देना चाहिये ताकि कैडेटों को पर्याप्त तथा पुष्टिकर भोजन दिया जा सके ।

(7) शैक्षिक संस्थाओं में शैक्षिणिक अनुदेशों को संक्षिप्त करके एक सप्ताह में पांच दिन का कर देना चाहिए । सप्ताह के छटे दिन को राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर का प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये उपयोग किया जाना चाहिए । इस दिन को खेल दिवस (फील्ड डे) कहा जाना चाहिए ।

क्षेत्र दिवस एक घटे के देशभक्ति प्रशिक्षण से प्रारम्भ हो सकता है । उसके पश्चात राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना तथा राष्ट्रीय क्रीडा संगठन का अलग अलग प्रशिक्षण हो सकता है ।

(8) नेशनल कैडेट कोर कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों व नेशनल कैडेट-कोर कैडेट प्रशिक्षकों के लिये 5 वर्ष, 10 वर्ष तथा 15 वर्ष दीर्घ सेवा पदकों की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये ।

2. समिति की निम्नलिखित सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करके लागू कर दिया गया है —

(1) सीनियर डिवीजन नेशनल कैडेट कोर को संख्या 6 लाख से 4 लाख करना ।

(2) कैडेटों का शिविर भत्ता बढ़ाना ।

(3) नेशनल कैडेट कोर कमीशन प्राप्त अफसरों के लिये दीर्घ सेवा पदक ।

(4) नेशनल कैडेट कोर कैडेटों की प्रशिक्षण अवधि दो वर्ष और तीसरे वर्ष का प्रशिक्षण केवल उन कैडेटों के लिये जो सशस्त्र सेनाओं को अपना कैरियर बनाने के इच्छुक हों ।

अन्य सिफारिशों पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार हो रहा है ।

Delinking of Press from Big Business Houses

*213. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to delink press from big business houses in the country; and

(b) if so, the tentative time by which it would be accomplished?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and at present it would be difficult to predict time which would be taken to decide this matter.

Huge Stocks in Collieries and Slump in Demand of Coal

*215. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether collieries are faced with huge stocks and there is slump in demand; and

(b) if so measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C. PANT): (a) and (b). During the period April to November, 1975 there has been an increase in production as well as despatches of coal by 6 50 million tonnes and 6 49 million tonnes respectively as compared to the corresponding period last year. The pit-head stocks have also increased from 5.64 million tonnes at the end of November, 1974 to 7 75 million tonnes at the end of November, 1975. The current stocks represent less than four week's production and cannot be considered abnormally high Though the offtake by some of the power houses, brick kilns and other industrial units during the last few months has not been as per the earlier projections, it would not be correct to say that there is a general slump in coal demand. Demand from these sectors is picking up with the increase in thermal generation of power as hydel generation is getting reduced and the start of the busy industrial season. Measures are also being taken simultaneously to supply more coal for building up stocks at the consuming and as also by way of substitution of oil by coal, etc.

Mirage Complex in Pakistan

*216. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the French Trade Minister denied the intention of France for setting up a Mirage Complex in Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): The French Minister of Foreign Trade in the discussion with Raksha Utpadan Mantri clarified that France had no plans for setting up production facilities for military aircraft in Pakistan.

Parity of Industrial Production, Costs and Prices with Agriculture

*217. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial production, costs, and prices continue to be out of parity with that of agriculture; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to remedy this imbalance and bring about a healthy correlation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) and (b). There is no direct correlation between industrial production and prices and agricultural production and prices, as different factors determine the production and price behaviour in these two sectors. Although figures for recent months are not available, it is likely that during 1975-76 the rate of growth in agricultural production would be higher than that of industrial production. Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities are also likely to record a greater decline than the prices of industrial products. Although it is desirable that there should be an integrated approach towards the pricing policy of agricultural commodities and industrial commodities particularly those which are inputs for agricultural production and industrial products which are consumed by agriculturists, there are certain difficulties in the application of such a policy. The important factor in this regard is that neither industrial nor agricultural production is fully under Government control. Similarly, the price control on both agricultural and industrial products is limited only to a few items. It has, however, been the policy of Government to work for a balanced growth in industrial and agricultural production so that the movement of prices in these two sectors is correlated as far as possible.

Electrification of Villages in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh on Priority Basis

*218. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made survey to provide electricity on priority basis to villages in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

Wagon Manufacturing Unit in Foreign Country

*219. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a wagon manufacturing unit in a foreign country; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T. A. PAI): (a) There is no proposal as such.

(b) Does not arise.

Paper Mills for Kerala

*220. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a crisis in the Paper market;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government of India has agreed to the proposal of setting up Paper mills for Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P MAURYA): (a) and (b). The effective prices of various varieties of paper have been on the decline from early 1975 for a variety of reasons The prices of paper had increased rather sharply in 1974, and perhaps that price did not fully reflect long-term market supply/demand equation A decline from the level of prices reached in 1974 is therefore neither unwarranted nor a cause for concern. Even at the existing prices the paper industry may be expected to make a larger rate of profit than most other industries. Some of the factors accounting for the fall in prices are indicated below:—

(i) Prices of all commodities have been on the decline and therefore in smpathy paper prices have also suffered.

(ii) A general tendency to economise by reduction consumption as well as use of cheaper varieties.

(iii) Reduction of cash availability due to withdrawal of unaccounted money as well as criteria laid down for bank advances.

(iv) Adoption of competitive practices.

(c) The Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. is setting up a newsprint project at Velloor, District Kottayam with an annual capacity of 80,000 tonnes. Letters of intent have been issued to other parties also for setting up paper mills in Kerala.

Position regarding power generation and power consumption

*221. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the recent months the position regarding power generation has improved significantly;

(b) whether the gap between the power generation and power consumption is disturbing in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, whether the State Government have sought Central aid for power generation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a significant improvement in the total power generation in the country.

(b) There is an energy shortage of less than 5 per cent. The capacity shortage in relation to demand, is larger. The situation is being managed through suitable staggering of

loads, to the utmost extent possible, to minimise the impact of shortage on production and essential services.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra have sent project reports in respect of some new power schemes for benefits in the Sixth Plan period. These project reports are under various stages of examination.

Shortage of Raw Materials and Foreign Exchange for Electronic Industry

*222. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether electronic industry has been facing problems of non-availability of raw materials and shortage of foreign exchange; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Such problems are being faced, in tune with all other industries which depend on imported materials and components to some extent or the other.

(b) A systematic programme of development of indigenous sources for raw materials and components form part of our policy in regard to licensing and R&D. In addition, the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation has been set up in order to catalyse, aid and hasten the process of indigenisation and optimum utilisation of Foreign exchange for imports. Further, when small scale units in electronics face problems in locating raw materials from unconventional currency areas, they are being given special facilities to obtain their requirements from more convenient sources through Dutch credit, West German credit or U.K. credit.

Electronic Production Target for 1974—1984

*223. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the electronics production target set by the Electronics Commission for the ten year period 1974 to 1984; and

(b) whether India will be self-sufficient in manufacturing defence electronic items, in consumer, medical and component electronics during the above period?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Sector-wise Production Target set up by the Electronics Commission for the period 1974—84.

(Rs. Crores)

	Sector	Production 1974—79	1979—84	Total 1974—84
1	Consumer electronics	692	1655	2347
2	Mass Communication	52	135	187
3	Communication, radar and navigation systems	653	1560	2213
4	Computers	18	445	621
5	Control and industrial electronics	95	260	355
6	Medical electronics	45	170	215
7	Instruments	155	351	506
8	Components	595	1400	1995
9	Materials	125	385	510
10	Critical facilities	10	24	34
	Total	2608	6385	8993

(b) It is anticipated that India will become almost self-sufficient in the manufacture of all these items by 1984 Imports are expected to be limited to some odd or emergent items of special nature and as some parts of imported weapons or weapon systems in the field of defence to only some highly sophisticated and miniaturized medical electronic equipment, and to such professional grade components where the volume required is very small and uneconomical to produce indigenously Glass shells for T V picture tubes are also being imported In consumer electronics equipment, we are already self-sufficient

Annual Plan for Gujarat for 1976 77

*224 SHRI P G MAVALANKAR Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have approved the Annual Plan of Gujarat for 1976-77, and

(b) if so, the amount to be paid by the Central Government to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) and (b) The Annual Plan proposals for the year 1976-77 have been discussed and it has been found that a Plan of the order of Rs 193 25 crores is feasible The details of the Plan are being worked out

Educational Facilities to Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes

917 SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANI Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested the Central Government to extend to Vimukta Jatis and Nomadic Tribes the same or similar educational facilities as are given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government to the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Transfer of Land in Kerala

918 SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN. Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government had taken up the issue with the Government of India regarding the transfer of some land belonging to the Defence Department, to the State Government for the purpose of expansion of the District Hospital, Cannanore; and

(b) if so, the decisions of the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The request could not be agreed to because the land in question was required for a Military Unit, to be shifted from another nearby location which, alongwith some other assets, is to be handed over to the State Government for a College, etc as requested by them earlier and agreed to by us The Chief Minister of Kerala has already been informed accordingly.

Quality of NEPA Newsprint and Packing of Reels

919. SHRI SAROJ MUKERJEE. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of deterioration in packing, covering and providing with hooks before the despatch of Newsprint Reels from NEPA production factory; and

(b) whether there is any plant to improve the quality of Nepa newsprint and the packing of Reels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b) The cores and wrapping paper used for packing Nepa Newsprint are of poorer strength as compared to those used for imported newsprint. Efforts are being made to see to what extent Nepa Mills can acquire metal core ends which are fitted to imported newsprint rolls, and to utilise cores and wrapping paper of higher strength. As regards quality of newsprint, Nepa Mills are taking steps to improve the brightness and substance.

Cement Factory in Bilaspur, H P.

920 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the licence to Mls A.C.C. Ltd., for the setting up of a Cement factory at Gagal in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the likely cost of the project, the estimated annual production and the likely date by which the project would be installed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA (a) and (b) No licence has been granted to M/s A C. C for setting up a cement unit at Gagal in Bilaspur District of Himachal Pradesh. A proposal received from the company for permission to set up a 4 0 lakh tonne capacity plant at Gagal at a cost of Rs. 32.90 crores is under consideration.

Pending Cases of Pension to Freedom Fighters from Maharashtra

921. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of pending pension cases of freedom fighters at the end of December, 1975 in respect of Maharashtra State, and the steps taken to have them cleared expeditiously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Upto 31st December, 1975, 18593 applications of freedom fighters from Maharashtra have been received. Of these 6240 cases have been rejected, 9470 sanctioned and in 2883 cases final decisions remain to be taken.

Most of these cases are pending for want of documentary evidence in respect of the political sufferings claimed by the applicants. The State Governments have been asked to expedite verification reports in consultation with the State/District level Committees. The concerned applicants have also been requested to furnish necessary documentary evidence in support of their claims, so that their cases can be settled as early as possible.

पांचवीं योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना

922. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जा सकेगा ; और

(ख) संशोधित पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये कुल कितनी योजना राशि निर्धारित की गई है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख). देश में मूल्य-स्थिति में स्थिरता आ गई है, इसलिये संभाव्यताओं और उनकी परस्पर अग्रताओं को फिर से निर्धारित करने के संबंध में योजना आयोग में कार्रवाई की जा रही है। परन्तु अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति अभी भी अनिश्चित बनी हुई है इसलिये अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जाएगा या संभावित कुल योजना परिव्यय कितना होगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए आशय-पत्र जारी किया जाना

923. **श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पांचवी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये कितने आशय-पत्र जारी किये गये तथा उन उद्योगों के नामों, स्थानों तथा पूंजी संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : मध्य प्रदेश में नये उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिये 1974 और 1975 (नवम्बर तक) 75 आशय पत्र जारी किए गए है, पार्टियों के नाम बनाये जाने वाली वस्तुएं, स्थापना स्थल और आशय पत्रों के अन्य ब्यौरे "वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज, इम्पोर्ट

लाइसेंसेज और एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसेज"? "जनरल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड" और "मंथली लिस्ट आफ लेटर्स आफ इन्टेंट इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज" में प्रकाशित किए जाते है, जिनकी प्रतियां संसद के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है, स्वीकृत आयातपत्रों संबंधी जारी की गई पूंजी से संबंधित आंकड़े नही रखे जाते।

Increase/decrease in percentage of people living below poverty level

924. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of people living below poverty level had increased or decreased during 1975; and

(b) the percentage of people living below poverty level at present in accordance with the criteria fixed by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The required information is not available. Proportion of persons living below the poverty level is estimated with the help of National Sample Survey Data on consumer expenditure. These data are available so far up to the year 1970-71 only.

Setting up of Committee to look into Corruption Cases against Government Employees during Emergency

925. SHRI JANESHWAR MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an official committee to look into the cases of corruption against the Government employees during the emergency period; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, Central Government employees are being screened at the age of 50/55 by Screening Committees etc. in various Departments and Ministries with a view to dispensing with the services of those who are inefficient or lack integrity or both.

Substitution of Fuel Oil by Coal

926 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether, according to a study by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation, current requirements of industries for fuel oil can be substituted by coal to the extent of 60 per cent in the next two or three years;

(b) whether according to the said study, by substituting coal for oil, the foreign exchange outlay on oil import would decline from Rs. 12,000 million to Rs. 6,480 million; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Government are aware of the study by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation.

(c) It is the policy of the Government that efforts should be made for the substitution of fuel oil by coal wherever it is technologically feasible, subject to the availability of transport and loading facilities.

Taking Over of Sen-Raleigh Cycle Company, West Bengal

927. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sen-Raleigh unit of West Bengal, has been taken over by the Government of India through Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India;

(b) whether any investigation was made about the improper functioning of the management of the said unit, and

(c) whether huge amount of financial loan was apportioned to this unit before take-over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA): (a) and (b). On the basis of evidence in its possession, obtained without a formal investigation, the Central Government was satisfied in relation to Messrs. Sen Raleigh Limited and its four ancillaries that a situation had been brought about, which was likely to affect the production of the undertaking adversely and immediate action was necessary to prevent such a situation. Therefore, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, initially authorised the take over of the management of the undertaking by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India on 8th September, 1975. Subsequently on 12*th September*, 1975 an Authorised Controller was appointed on 12*th September*, 1975 in place of the IRCI to take over the management of the undertaking.

(c) It is understood that the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, had extended substantial reconstruction assistance to the undertaking before its takeover.

Paper and Pulp Units

928. SHRI TUNA ORAON:

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper and pulp units in the country with the capacity and actual production during the last three years, year-wise, unit-wise;

(b) the number of the licences/letters of intent issued to set up new units with location and the present stage at North Bengal and in Nagaland; and

(c) the approximate date when these units will come up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). The facts are being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in efficiency of Thermal Generating Plants

929. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state.

(a) whether efficiency of thermal generating plants has been rising between June and December, 1975; and

(b) whether the major problems of maintenance have been overcome in the thermal plants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There has been an overall improvement in the performance of thermal generating units in terms of capacity utilisation between June and December, 1975. The generation from thermal units in June, 1975 was 3784

million units corresponding to 52 per cent utilisation of capacity while in December, 1975 generation from thermal units was 4159 million units corresponding to 54 per cent utilisation of capacity Steps have been initiated in the direction of improving and rationalising maintenance procedures of large thermal stations and a regular review of the performance of thermal units is being carried out

Supply of U S Arms to Pakistan

930 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of a large quantity and variety of arms supplied to Pakistan by U S A recently, and

(b) the steps taken to augment our arms production to meet the challenge from outside?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL) (a) Government are aware USA has lifted the embargo on the supply of arms to Pakistan Government are also aware that a request from Pakistan for supply of arms is now under the consideration of the Government of USA

(b) Continuous efforts are being made by the Government to augment the production of arms to meet our defence requirements

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ठगों के गिरोह का पता लगाना

931 **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ठगों के गिरोह का पता चला है

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या है तथा वे कहां-कहां के रहने वाले है और उनके सरदार का नाम क्या है, और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में इन गिरोह ने भारत में क्या-क्या अपराध किये ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हां,श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) निम्नलिखित सात व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध जिन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया है भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 419/420/468/471 तथा भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 419/420/464/474/379/120-ख के अधीन 12-12-75 तथा 17-12-75 को कनाट्प्लेस पुलिस स्टेशन, नई दिल्ली में दो मामले दर्ज किये गये है --

1 श्री वी० के० जैन।

2 श्री गिरधारी शर्मा।

3 श्री राम प्रकाश।

4 श्री कन्ने डनियल।

5 कुमारी फ्रैन्सेसा।

6 श्रीमती एन्टा वाईलम।

7 श्रीमती जूलिया वाईलम।

क्रमांक 1 से 4 तक के व्यक्ति भारतीय राष्ट्रिक है, क्रमांक 5 आस्ट्रेलियन राष्ट्रिक है तथा क्रमांक 6 तथा 7 ब्रिटिश राष्ट्रिक है। क्रमांक 1 तथा 2 के व्यक्तियों को गिरोह के नेता बताया जाता है। उनपर छद्मवेष में क्रेडिट कार्डों के इस्तेमाल करने का आरोप है। मामलों की जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है।

Shares of Industrial Development Corporation

933. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to permit the disposal of shareholdings of Industrial Development Corporation in companies promoted by them; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P MAURYA) (a) and (b) In the context of the current situation pertaining to the resources of State Industrial Development Corporations and the difficulties experienced by them in mobilising resources in the capital market, and with a view to facilitating State Industrial Development Corporations to rotate their funds in the interests of further industrial development, Government of India have issued instructions to State Governments relating to the pattern of shareholdings in such projects according to which the SIDC are allowed to disinvest their holdings on the following basis —

(i) Where a letter of intent issued to a State Industrial Development Corporation has not been implemented and the project is yet to be established the State Industrial Development Corporation or any other State Public Sector Institution may be allowed to keep its equity capital upto 10 per cent of total equity of the company on the condition that one director of the SIDC or State Public Sector Institution shall be nominated on capital of the company and that the Board of Directors of the company and that no single co promoter will hold more than 25 per cent of the total equity no foreign company or MRTP undertaking will be associated as a co-promoter.

(ii) Where the project has been established and gone into commercial production, the SIDC may fully disinvest its shareholdings subject to the conditions that (i) sale of such shares should, as far as possible be in favour of Members of the public or other public financial institutions and (ii) no such shares should be sold to large industrial houses and or foreign companies except with the prior concurrence of Government of India

Crisis in T V Industry due to lack of demand for sets

934 SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI DHAMANKAR:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. Industry in general and small scale units in particular are facing a severe crisis due to lack of demand for T.V. sets;

(b) whether the Association of Small Scale T.V. Units have represented to Government seeking cut in excise duty on production; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) This is not true in

general. However, a few TV manufacturing units have been adversely affected due to marketing problems.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The representation is being considered by Government; at the same time it has also been estimated that there is appreciable scope for cost reduction by the production units themselves.

Import of Indian Nuclear Expertise by Foreign Countries

935. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries have shown interest in importing Indian nuclear expertise for development of their atomic research laboratories; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We are willing to cooperate with friendly countries in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Increase in number of Unemployed Persons

936. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a large increase in the number of unemployed persons in the country during the last two years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether retrenchment and anti-inflationary measures have aggravated the unemployment situation in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Precise estimates of the number of unemployed persons in the country are not available. However, according to information available from live registers of Employment Exchanges, the number of job-seekers increased from 51.0 lakhs in 1971 to 82.2 lakhs in 1973 and further to 92.7 lakhs in 1975 (ending October, 1975). Thus, the average annual increase during the last two years was 6 per cent as against 30 per cent during 1971—73.

(c) There is no evidence to show that the overall unemployment situation has been aggravated by retrenchment and anti-inflationary measures. However, a number of measures have been taken including those under the 20-Point Economic Programme to increase the tempo of investment, overall economic growth and employment opportunities.

Indigenous Foam

937. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Institute of Fire Research has developed an indigenous foam capable of extinguishing burning liquids and solids;

(b) whether it can also put out fire on live electrical equipment upto 380 volts; and

(c) whether this foam when manufactured on commercial basis will substitute the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VITHAL GADGIL): (a) Defence Institute of Fire Research have developed an indigenous foam compound capable of extinguishing burning petroleum liquids but it can be used on solids to a limited extent.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सैनिक साज समान की खरीद

938. **श्री हरी सिंह :**

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पाकिस्तान द्वारा हाल ही में विदेशों से सैनिक-साज-सामान की खरीद की जानकारी है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संदर्भ में कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री बंसी लाल) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इन गतिविधियों को हमारे रक्षा उपायों की योजना बनाते हुए ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

Industrial Production in Tamil Nadu

939. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortfall in industrial production in Tamil Nadu due to the shortage of power; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). The energy cut of 60 per cent and demand out of 40 per cent in industrial use of power in force in *Tamil Nadu* from January, 1975 and increased to 75 per cent energy cut from April, 1975 were removed in June, 1975 except for some peak hour restrictions. From September, 1975, even these peak hours restrictions on the use of power by the industrial sector have been removed. A Sample Study conducted by the DGTD of production during the period April—November, 1975 as compared to the same period in 1974 revealed that there was a rise in the production of items like Cement, Cement Mill Machinery, Commercial Vehicles, Motor-Cycles, Agricultural tractors, Oxygen and Dissolved Acetylene gases, Paper and Paper Board, Calculating Machines etc. and the set back in production in the case of certain other items, like auto-tyres and tubes, bicycles, soaps and dry cells, which was not attributable to power shortage.

एच० एम० टी० द्वारा घड़ियों का उत्पादन

940. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) इस समय एच० एम० टी० द्वारा किस किस मेक की किस किस प्रकार की घड़ियों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1974-75 में एच० एम० टी० की घड़ियों के निर्माण से कितना लाभ हुआ ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) इस समय हिमटू महिलाओं तथा पुरुषों के लिए निम्नलिखित प्रकार की कलाई घड़ियों का निर्माण कर रहा है

हाथ से चाबी दी जाने वाली घड़ियां

पुरुषों के लिए : सोना, जनता, पायलट, जवाहर, चिनार और निशात।

महिलाओं के लिए : नूतन, प्रिया और राखी।

स्टेनलेस स्टील केस, गोल्ड प्लेटेड केस और अल्युमिनियम अलाय स्टील केस वाली स्वचालित दिन-दिनांक घड़ियां

(ख) कम्पनी ने 1974–75 में कुल मिलाकर 509 लाख रुपये का लाभ कमाया।

समाचारों के प्रकाशन के बारे में समाचारपत्रों तथा समाचार एजेन्सियों को दिये गये निर्देश

941. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या समाचारों के प्रकाशन के बारे में समाचारपत्रों तथा समाचार एजेंसियों को कुछ निर्देश दिये गये हैं और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी मुख्य रूप-रेखा क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह): (क) और (ख): कोई निर्देश जारी नहीं किए गए हैं। तथापि, मार्ग दर्शी सिद्धान्तों का एक सेट जारी किया गया है जिसकी एक प्रति सदन की मेज पर रख दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गई। देखिए संख्या LT 10/90/76] यह कार्य-व्यवस्था है और सेसरशिप नियमों का अतिक्रमण नहीं करती।

Indian Exports associated with Karnali Hydel Project of Nepal

942. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian experts will be associated with the new feasibility studies of the Karnali Hydel Project of Nepal; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). His Majesty's Government Nepal has, with the help of the U.N.D.P., commissioned Consultants to examine and report on certain aspects of the Karnali Project at Chisapani including the selection of the site for the dam. It has been agreed between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India that India would be associated with the studies being carried out by the Consultants in the following manner:

(1) by stationing of two Indian experts in Nepal;

(2) by visits during the course of investigations by top level Indian experts; and

(3) by association of Indian experts in the review of the draft report of the Consultants

Uranium Deposits in Lalitpur District in U.P.

943 SHRI R S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether uranium deposits have recently been discovered in Lalitpur district in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the proposal of its further exploration?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Indications of Uranium mineralisation were found two years ago at Sonrai in Lalitpur District, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy is investigating the extent of the uranium mineralisation in the area. No mineralisation of economic significance has been found so far.

Annual Plan Outlay for Orissa for 1976-77

944. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the approved plan outlay for Orissa for 1976-77 and the share of the State Government therein;

(b) what was the approved plan outlay for Orissa in 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(c) what was the plan expenditure in the respective years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI K. GUJRAL): (a) The Annual Plan proposals for the year 1976-77 have been discussed and it has been found that a Plan of the size of Rs 124 67 crores is feasible. The details of the Plan are being worked out.

(b) and (c). The information in respect of 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 is indicated:

(Rs. crores)

	Approved outlay	Expenditure as reported by State Government
1973-74 . .	59·69	62·62
1974-75 . .	76·27	73·04
1975-76 . .	90·25	99·32 (Anticipated)

Expansion granted to Philips India Ltd.

945. NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether small scale units are also manufacturing goods which are being manufactured by Philips India Ltd; and

(b) the reasons for granting expansion to Philips India Ltd. and allowing them to produce beyond their sanctioned capacity?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Small Scale units are manufacturing goods which are also being manufactured by Philips India Ltd. such as, radio receivers, amplifiers and loudspeakers, GLS Lamps, lighting fittings, chokes and starters for Flourescent Tubes.

(b) Approval to Philips India Ltd for expansion of manufacture in areas reserved for the Small Scale electronics industries is being given only if there are export commitments greater than 75 per cent (and usually 90—100 per cent) of the expansion. Regarding non electronic items, no such approval has been given so far.

Scooter and Tractor Factories

946. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scooter and tractor factories working in public and private sectors, including joint sectors in the country;

(b) their production targets, and the domestic requirements; and

(c) the period when India would be self-sufficient to meet its domestic requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) One unit in the Public Sector and three in the Private Sector manufacture scooters. Eleven units, including one in the public sector and another in the State Sector produce agricultural tractors.

(b) and (c) Well over 30,000 tractors are expected to be produced during 1975-76 which will meet the current effective demand.

Regarding scooters, the production is likely to be 1,35,000 Nos. in 1975-76 as against 88,363 Nos during 1974-75 and 3,00,000 Nos. annually by 1978-79 which will meet effective demand in the country.

Dividend rate of M/s. Sharpedge Ltd

947. SHRI S. M BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Messrs. Sharpedge Limited, managed and controlled by Hindustan Lever, has maintained a dividend rate of about 70 per cent year after year;

(b) whether the consumer has thus been fleeced on the strength of the international brand name 'Erasmic'; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA). (a) M/s. Sharpedge Limited in which M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited have an equity share holding of 47.50 percent have declared the following rates of dividend over the last four years:

Year	Rate of Dividend
1971	70%
1972	70%
1973	50%
1974	32%

However, payment of dividends for the years 1973 and 1974 is subject to the provisions of the Companies (Restriction on Dividends) Act.

(b) While use of a brand name might have helped them in the sale of their products, Government have no evidence to show that M/s. Sharpedge have fleeced the consumer on the strength of the brand name 'Erasmic'. Their share of total production of Razor Blades in the country during the last three years ranged from 10 per cent to 15 per cent.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Use of Trade Mark with non-Resident Ownership

948 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the period allowed for the use of Trade Mark with non-resident ownership; and

(b) the period granted initially and what are the conditions for the renewal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The period allowed for the use of Trade Marks with non-resident ownership is initially seven years. It can be extended

successively for further periods of seven years subject to an application for renewal being made within the prescribed period and on the payment of prescribed fee.

Meeting of Coca Cola Bottlers

949 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3852 on the 28th August, 1974 regarding production of soft drinks with Indian names by Coca Cola Bottlers and state:

(a) the date on which the Coca Cola Bottlers in the country would be asked to produce soft drinks with Indian brand names;

(b) whether meeting with bottlers was held for elimination of imported ingredients or persuading them to produce Indian brand soft drinks; and

(c) the reaction of Coca Cola bottlers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) It is not possible to indicate any specific date in this regard.

(b) and (c). The meeting with the Coca Cola bottlers was held to explore the possibility of developing a wholly indigenous soft drink. There was unanimity about the need for efforts to eliminate imports of ingredients common to all soft drinks manufacturers in the country and the need towards research and development in that direction. The bottlers were also informed that they would get all assistance from Government if they proposed to manufacture their own brands of soft drinks. Follow up action is being actively pursued.

Naval Training School at Chilka Lake

950. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether preliminary survey work for the construction of the Naval Training School at Chilka Lake in Orissa has been completed and the report submitted to the Ministry; and

(b) when the construction work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) and (b). All preliminary work in connection with the Boys Training Establishment Project in Chilka has been completed. Work has already commenced. The first phase of the project is expected to be completed by 1979.

Concessions to Industry

951 SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the various types of concessions or liberalisation granted to industry both in private and public sectors since June 1975; and

(b) whether industrial production both in the private and public sectors has gone up as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). With a view to bringing about fuller utilisation of installed capacities and for augmenting industrial production in different sectors of economy, Government have announced a number of liberalisations in industrial licensing policy, some of which are detailed below:—

(i) Government have extended diversification facilities to manufacturers of steel forgings, pas-

senger cars and steel ingots within their licensed capacity, so as to promote fuller utilisation of installed capacity

(ii) With a view to augmenting exports, Government have announced the facility of automatic growth of capacity of 25 per cent in a Plan period in 15 selected engineering industries

(iii) Government have announced a simplified procedure for recognition of additional capacity arising as a result of replacement and modernisation of equipment

(iv) Government have decided to allow industrial undertakings engaged in 29 selected industries to fully utilise their installed capacity even if it is in excess of their licensed capacity, subject to certain conditions

(v) With a view to encouraging direction of as much resources as possible for productive purposes and to expand employment opportunities in the country, as also to provide for growth and diffusion of entrepreneurship in the country, it has been decided to grant total exemption from industrial licensing in respect of 21 selected industries subject to certain conditions This facility will not be available to undertakings falling within the purview of MRTP Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

The impact of the above mentioned changes in licensing policy and procedures could be evaluated only after some time has elapsed during which an analysis of the results could be made.

Newsprint/Paper Factory in Bilaspur (H.P.)

952 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set a News Print/Paper factory at Neilla in District Bilaspur of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated cost and the anticipated annual production and the employment potential of the proposed project; and

(c) the likely dates by which the project would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B P. MAURYA) (a) and (b) M/s Ballarpur Industries Ltd, have been issued an industrial licence for setting up a newsprint project at Neilla District Bilaspur for a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum The firm have indicated that the project cost is likely to be about Rs 100 crores and it is expected to provide employment to 1400 persons directly and nearly 10 000 persons indirectl

(c) The firm are in the process of making necessary financial arrangements after which they would submit their proposal for import of capital goods They have indicated that the implementation of the project would take about 3 years from the date of getting the import licence

नेपा नगर में अखबारी कागज का उत्पादन

953. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाँडेय : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या नेपा नगर में उत्पादित अखबारी कागज तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अखबारी

कागज मे प्रतिशीट वजन मे काफी अंतर होता है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस बारे मे क्या कदम उठाए गए है।

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य): (क) और (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अखबारी कागज शकुधारी (कोनिफेरस) की लकडी की लम्बे रेशो मे तैयार किया जाता है, जो नेपा मिल्स द्वारा देश मे उपलब्ध सलाई और बास से तैयार किए गए अखबारी कागज की तुलना मे अधिक मजबूत होता है। इस प्रकार नेपा अखबारी कागज की शीट का भार अधिक होता है किन्तु नेपा मिल्स इस बात का सुनश्चिय करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक अभ्युपाय कर रही है कि मजबूती मे किसी प्रकार की कमी किए बिना इसका भार 56 जी० एम० एम० से अधिक न होने पाए।

Increase in prices of Essential Commodities during Emergency

954 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPAN

SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM.

SHRI S M BANERJEE

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state·

(a) whether the prices of sugar, vegetables, pulses, and oils have increased since emergency; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C. GEORGE). (a) and (b) The prices of sugar, pulses and oils have not increased since Emergency In fact there has been appreciable fall particularly in respect of pulses and edible oils Amongst vegetables the prices of potatoes have generally fallen It is primarily onions which recorded an increase in prices since Emergency The reason was a partial failure of the crop in the major producing States *viz*, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. In the recent weeks even onions have shown a tendency towards decline in prices

Utilisation of Sludge Gas for cooking purposes

955 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA·

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the Sludge Gas can be utilised for cooking purposes, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to utilize it for mass consumption?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A Project Report for utilisation of Sewage Gas from Okhla Sewage Works in Delhi has been prepared by the Central Electricity Authority The Bombay Corporation which is supplying sewage gas to a small number of consumers is also reported to be considering the possibilities of extending the use of sewage gas for domestic consumption

Remission in Imprisonment of Women Convicts

956 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether some special remission in imprisonment for women convicts in tha country has been ordered to mark the International Women's Year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H MOHSIN) The following States and Union Territories have reported that they have issued orders granting remission to women prisoners in commemoration of the International Women's Year :—

States: (1) Andhra Pradesh (2) Bihar (3) Karnataka (4) Madhya Pradesh (5) Maharashtra (6) Rajasthan (7) Sikkim (8) Tamil Nadu (9) Tripura (10) Uttar Pradesh (11) West Bengal

Union Territories: (1) Goa, Daman and Diu (2) Pondicherry.

Foreign Exchange Racket in South India

957. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

SHRI M KATHAMUTHU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate has unearthed a flourishing foreign exchange racket in South India in which some missionary priests played a key role; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) (a) and (b) The reference perhaps is to the report captioned "Priests in Exchange Jugglery" which appeared in Blitz's issue of 13th December, 1975" and made a mention of some cases of FERA contravention involving certain priests These cases pertain to the years 1965 to 1969 and have since been finalised after taking necessary penal action in accordance with the law

Fall in Growth Rates of National and Per Capita Incomes

958. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether growth rates of national and per capita incomes at constant prices have recorded a continuous fall between 1970-71 to 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the factors responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL) (a) According to estimates prepared by Central Statistical Organisation the growth rate of national income during the period 1970 71 to 1973 74 indicated a fluctuating trend

Year	Growth Rate (at constant prices) Total	Per capita
1970-71	4 9	2 5
1971-72	1 4	—1 0
1972-73	—0 9	—3 2
1973-74 (Quick estimates)	3 1	0 8

Similar estimates of national income and per capita Income for 1974-75 are not yet available

(b) the fall in growth rate in 1971-72 and 1972-73 was mainly on account of the set back to agricultural production due to droughts and floods in various parts of the country The increase in National Income in 1973 74 was on account of substantial improvement in agricultural output The growth in industrial production also got affected in some years because of various inadequate supplies of industrial raw materials, shortage of power sluggish growth in investment and disturbed industrial relations.

Supply of Gas to Industrial Units in Calcutta and Howrah

959. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the irregular supply of gas has seriously hit the production in a large number of industrial units in Calcutta and Howrah;

(b) if so, the reasons for this irregular supply; and

(c) steps taken to restore the regular supply of gas to industrial units there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Government have received no complaint about production in a large number of industrial units in Calcutta and Howrah having been seriously hit due to irregular supply of oxygen gas.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Increase in Mine Accidents

960. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the increase in the mine accidents leading to serious injuries and death to coal mines workers belonging to Eastern Coal-fields Ltd., Central Coal-fields Ltd., Western Coal-fields Ltd., Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., and Singareni Collieries in 1973, 1974 and 1975;

(b) figures and names of coal mines where these accidents took place; and

(c) the number of officers who are facing prosecutions for violation of Mines Act and Regulations in 1973, 1974 and 1975 by the Directorate-General of Mines Safety?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-10191/76*]

(c) The number of prosecutions launched by the Directorate General of Mines Safety under the Mines Act and Regulations between 1973 & 1975 is as follows:—

1973	.	112
1974	.	16
1975	.	35

सम्मिलित प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिये क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग

961. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या प्रधानमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० डी० एस० कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति की स्थापना की गई है जो इस बात का निर्णय करेगी कि सम्मिलित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा में क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं को भी वैकल्पिक माध्यम का रूप दिया जाये, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति ने कोई निर्णय कर लिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता): (क) और (ख) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा डा० डी० एस० कोठारी की अध्यक्षता में एक समिति की स्थापना की गई है। इसके विचारार्थ विषयों के अनुसार, समिति, अन्य बातों के साथ साथ, "भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा आदि परीक्षा के लिए अंग्रेजी सहित संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में सम्मिलित सभी भाषाओं

का माध्यम के रूप में प्रयोग करने के बारे में सरकार के निर्णय को लागू करने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों" पर विचार करेगी। समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट अभी तक आयोग को प्रस्तुत नहीं की है।

अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में राजकीय प्रशासनिक सेवाओं का कोटा बढ़ाने के बारे में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग की सिफारिस

962. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :**

श्री रघुनन्दन लाल भाटिया :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं में राजकीय प्रशासनिक सेवाओं का कोटा 25 प्रतिशत से बढ़ा कर 40 प्रतिशत कर दिया जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या नियमों में कोई परिवर्तन किया गया था ?

गृह मंत्रालय, कार्मिक और प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ओम मेहता) : (क) प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि "ऐसे प्रतिभा सम्पन्न व्यक्तियों की उन्नति के लिये जो पहले से श्रेणी I में नहीं है, अधिक अवसरों के जुटाने के उद्देश्य से—

(क) पदोन्नति द्वारा भरी जाने वाली श्रेणी I की रिक्तियों के कोटे को अधिकतम 40 प्रतिशत तक, जहां वर्तमान कोटा इस प्रतिशत से कम हो, बढ़ा दिया जाए।"

यह एक सामान्य सिफारिश है जो राज्य सिविल सेवा अधिकारियों की भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा में पदोन्नति पर भी लागू होती है।

(ख) यह सिफारिश अभी विचाराधीन है।

दानापुर छावनी की बाढ़ से क्षति ग्रस्त हुई सड़कों तथा सरकारी इमारतों की मरम्मत

963. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दानापुर छावनी का समूचा क्षेत्र 1975 की बाढ़ में डूब गया था और इसके परिणामस्वरूप सरकार तथा लोगों को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या छावनी की सड़कों और सरकारी इमारतों को भी क्षति पहुंची थी और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनकी मरम्मत के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक): (क) से (घ) दानापुर छावनी का लगभग समूचा क्षेत्र, 22 से 27 अगस्त 1975 तक भारी वर्षा के कारण बाढ़ में डूब गया था। जनता को खतरे वाले क्षेत्रों आदि से हटा कर सामान्य बाढ़ राहत कार्य किया गया। छावनी की जिन सड़कों और सरकारी भवनों को क्षति पहुंची थी उनमें तात्कालिक और अनिवार्य मरम्मत/रखरखाव कार्य पूरे कर दिए गये हैं।

Financial support to West Bengal for International Film Festival

964. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial support was given by Central Government to West Bengal Government to organise the International Film Festival held in Calcutta recently; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Probe into Indian operation of IBM by Electronics Commission

965. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state·

(a) whether the Electronics Commission has instituted any probe into the Indian operation of IBM, and

(b) if so, the results of the probe?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) An Inter-ministerial Working Group has been constituted by the Department of Electronics to go into the reasonableness of prices charged by IBM and ICL.

(b) The group has submitted two interim reports respectively in July, 1974 and November, 1975. It has been revealed that there is scope for revision of prices charged by IBM. A Negotiating Team to carry out discussions with IBM to effect revision in prices has now been set up. .

Raising of Standard of Living of People below poverty line under 20-Point Programme

966. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a part of the Prime Minister's 20-point economic programme the Planning Commission have worked out a proposal for raising the living standard of 20 per cent of the poor population to bring it above poverty line; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The draft Fifth Plan embodies policies and programmes designed to raise the living standards of the poor. The 20-Point Programme does not replace the Fifth Plan. It seeks to identify certain programmes of special significance to the poor and weaker sections of society and impart a greater sense of urgency and dynamism in the implementation of such programmes. The annual Plans are being formulated keeping in view the 20-Point Programme.

International Anti-Fascist Conference at Patna

967. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that international solidarity came in a resolution in the international Anti-Fascist Conference at Patna in December in defence of Indian democracy and sovereignty; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to information received by Government, a resolution adopted at the International Conference against Fascism held at Patna in December, 1975, *inter alia* extended its solidarity and support to the Government and the democratic forces in India in their fight against internal fascist forces and the threats of foreign imperialist reaction The resolution also appealed to world public opinion to give full support to the Indian people for the defence of India's sovereignty, independence and for social progress and peace

Implementation of 20-Point Programme by Government of Tamil Nadu

968 SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN

SHRI S A MURUGANANTHAM

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has not so far implemented the 20 Point Economic Programme of Prime Minister,

(b) if so the reasons and facts thereof and

(c) whether Government have asked the State Government to send from time to time report on the implementation of the Economic Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) to (c) Some press reports and complaints regarding non-implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme in Tamil Nadu have come to the notice of the Government. The implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme in all the States is under constant watch and review by the Government.

मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान में सीमेंट के कारखानों की स्थापना

969. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश मे सीमेंट की वार्षिक खपत कितनी है और इस वर्ष के दौरान कितनी मात्रा मे सीमेंट का निर्यात किया गया,

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान मे और अधिक सीमेंट कारखाने स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव का अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है और इस सबध मे कार्य आरभ कर दिया गया है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इन कारखानो की स्थापना सबधी कार्य कितने समय तक पूरा हो जाने की सभावना है?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) वर्ष 1975 के दौरान देश मे खपत के लिए 158 3 लाख मी० टन सीमेंट दिया गया था और 3 18 लाख मी० टन का निर्यात किया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में निम्नलिखित योजनाओ को स्वीकृति दी गई है —

पार्टी का नाम	स्थापना स्थल	क्षमता लाख मी० टन में	पूरा हो जाने की संभावित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
मध्य प्रदेश			
1. सेचुरी सीमेंट	मेहर	7 50	1979 के पूर्वार्ध में
2. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन	नीमच	4 00	1978 के उत्तरार्ध में
3. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन	मंधार	1.80	1977 के उत्तरार्ध में
4. सीमेंट कारपोरेशन	अकलतारा	7.50	1978 के पूर्वार्ध में
5. मैसूर सीमेंट लि०	नरसिहगढ़	4.00	छटी योजना मे
6. गंगीज मेन्यू० कं०	पथरिया	4.00	छटी योजना मे
7. मोदी स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स	जगदलपुर	4.00	वही
राजस्थान			
1. जे० के० सिन्थेटिक लि०	मिश्रोड़ेड़ा	4.20	1979 के पूर्वार्ध
2. केसोराम सीमेंट	पाटन	3.00	में छटी योजना में
3. दिल्ली क्लाथ मिल्स	बनास	8 00	वही

Issue of Gidelines to States for establishing Mini-Super Bazars

970. SHRI P. GANGADEB. Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to issue guidelines to the different States to establish mini-super bazars at each District headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters in India;

(b) if so, whether super bazars have checked erratic price rise of essential commodities in the open market; and

(c) the steps taken to start work at State levels from the year 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government of India has already issued guidelines for establishment of mini-Super Bazars. However, such guidelines do not envisage that each district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters would be covered by this programme. Establishment of mini Super Bazars is contemplated on a selective basis taking into account the growth potential, local demand and the prospect of economic viability.

(b) Super Bazars have generally contributed towards checking erratic price rise of essential commodities in the open market by ensuring availability of such articles particularly in time of shortages.

(c) 148 Super Bazars and 42 mini Super Bazars have already been established. During 1976-78 a programme of establishing 39 new Super Bazars and 50 mini Super Bazars is in hand. Financial assistance is being released to the State Governments for this purpose.

सेना के डीपो से कारगर कारतूसों की कथित तस्करी

971. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दतिया (मध्य प्रदेश) में एक कुएं से 2 बोरे कारगर कारतूस पाये गये जिन पर सेना के चिन्ह थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कारतूस कितने मूल्य के थे और कहां के बने हुए थे ; और

(ग) क्या ये कारतूस सेना के डिपो से चोरी छुपे निकाले गये थे ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार से अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Cell to Judge Progress in Industry

972. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up cells to take note of the progress in industry in the country; and

(b) whether any report is submitted to the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Cells have been set up in the Ministry for monitoring progress in some of the important industries like cement, paper, etc. These Cells maintain close coordination with the producers, State Governments, Railways, etc. to ensure that bottlenecks, if any, are removed with minimum delay. Progress regarding other industries in respect of which there are no Cells is also monitored by the different Sections of the Ministry and/or through the Development Councils. These Cells submit periodic reports to the Ministry.

Industries in Sudan with Indian Collaboration

973. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a big scope of setting up large-scale industries with Indian collaboration in Sudan with the help of Indian know-how; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) and (b). Possibilities of Indian collaboration in the setting up of industries in Sudan are being explored in certain fields including cement, sugar and textiles.

Utilisation of Licences/Letters of Intent for Setting up of Industries in Backward Areas

974. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the number of licences/letters of intent actually utilised for setting up of industries in the backward areas during 1974-75, State-wise, and the share of each larger business house and foreign-controlled company therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): Statements showing the State-wise break-up of Letters of Intent/ Industrial Licences issued for setting up of new undertakings in the Backward Areas during 1972-75 (upto November, 75) and the share of Lar-

ger Houses/MRTP undertakings and Foreign Majority companies in the total number of Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued for Backward Areas are placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10192/76*]. The Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued during the period 1972-75 (upto November, 75) are at various stages of implementation. It normally takes three to four years from the date of issue of an industrial licence for the implementation of the project.

Production of Newsprint

975. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state·

(a) the steps taken to increase the production of indigenous newsprint and other types of paper,

(b) our present annual requirement for the year 1975 of newsprint and white print paper and the total supply from the indigenous production and also the total amount of paper imported from foreign countries; and

(c) programme for the current year to increase production of paper?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) The National Newsprint & Paper Mills, the only unit which is producing newsprint in the country at present, is undertaking an expansion programme to increase its capacity from 30,000 tonnes to 70,000 tonnes per annum. The Hindustan Paper Corporation is setting up a newsprint project with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum, in Kerala which is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1978. Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued for a number of other schemes for manufacture of newsprint as well as other varieties of paper.

(b) The present annual requirement of newsprint for the year 1975 has been estimated as 2.50 lakh tonnes. As far as white printing paper is concerned, an estimated requirement of 1.80 lakh tonnes for 1975 has been met by indigenous production. The import of common varieties of paper is not allowed. Only some special varieties of papers are allowed for import. The import during the last three years are given below:—

1972-73	. Rs. 9·96 crores
1973-74	. Rs. 10·15 crores
1974-75	. Rs. 12.87 crores

(c) Government are reviewing the progress of the schemes for which letters of intent/industrial licences have been issued in order to identify constraints and take remedial measures Manufacture of paper from agricultural residue by small and medium entrepreneurs has been delicensed subject to the conditions that no import of machinery or foreign collaboration would be permitted.

Instruments Developed by Central Scientific Instruments Organization, Chandigarh

976 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Central Scientific Instruments Organization, Chandigarh has developed a number of sophisticated instruments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Central Scientific Instruments Organisation (CSIO), Chandigarh has developed a large number of instruments since its inception. The following sophisticated instruments have been developed

by the Organisation during the last 3 years:—

1 B. C. Scanner

2 Monkey Chamber

3. Electronic Score Board

4. Patient Monitoring System

5. Digital Measuring Instruments. (Digital multimeter, Frequency meter, Panel meter and Digital clock)

6. Process Control Instruments: (Digital pH meter, Foam level controller and pH controller, and water analysis kit including dissolved oxygen analyser.)

7. Ophthalmometer.

Construction of Salal Hydro-Electric Project

977 DR K L RAO Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Salal Hydro electric Project started,

(b) when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) special steps the Government propose to take to accelerate the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Salal Hydro-Electric Project in Jammu & Kashmir was taken up for execution in 1970.

(b) The first unit of the Project is expected to be commissioned in the first quarter of 1982.

(c) This is a Project scheduled to yield benefits in the Sixth Plan. The progress of work is reviewed from time to time and action, as necessary, is taken to complete the Project as early as possible within the resources available

Schemes for Rural Electrification in Himachal Pradesh

978 PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes for rural electrification sanctioned by the R E C. for Himachal Pradesh for the years 1975-76 and 1976-77 alongwith the cost in each case,

(b) the target dates for competition of each one of these schemes, and

(c) the number of villages likely to be electrified on completion of these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., has, during the year 1975-76 so far sanctioned 4 rural electrification schemes of Himachal Pradesh State Electricity Board for a total loan assistance of Rs 2 39 crores Details of the schemes are given in the Statement at Annexure.

Sanction of more schemes during the remaining period of 1975-76 and in 1976-77 will depend on the number of schemes sponsored by the State Electricity Board and approved by the Corporation in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by it.

(b) The above sanctioned schemes are due for completion in 1979-80.

(c) 1432 villages are expected to be electrified on completion of the above schemes.

Details of rural electrification schemes approved by Rural Electrification Corporation for Himachal Pradesh during the year 1975-76.

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	No. of villages	No. of Pumpsets	No. of Small Inds.	No. of Dom/-Comml. conns.	Loan Amt. sanctioned (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sujanpur & Nadaun blocks in Hamirpur district .	442	46	88	4722	57·806
2.	Gopalpur & Dharampur blocks in Mandi district .	439	41	97	6235	68·970
3.	Mandi block in Mandi district	342	6	62	7067	66·049
4.	Nahar & Renuka Tehs. in Sirmur district .	209	12	41	3150	46·390
	TOTAL .	1432	105	288	21174	239·215

Rural Electrification in Maharashtra

979. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned for rural electrification work to the State of Maharashtra during the year 1975-76 and the actual expenditure incurred so far,

(b) the progress made in the implementation of these schemes; and

(c) the number of schemes to be taken up in Maharashtra during 1976-77 and outlay approved therefor by the Rural Electrification?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). The Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd., has during 1975-76 so far sanctioned eleven rural electrification schemes of the Maharashtra State Electricity Board for a total loan assistance of Rs. 4.97 crores. These schemes envisage energisation of 7784 pumpsets and provision of electricity to 537 small industries in 996 villages. The schemes are phased for completion over a period ranging upto 5 years. The amount of loan sanctioned by the Corporation is also disbursed in instalments. The first year's instalments amounting to Rs. 1.79 crores for the above schemes are due for disbursement during the current year, and the schemes are still not off the ground.

(c). Loan assistance during 1976-77 will depend upon the number of rural electrification schemes sponsored by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and approved by the Corporation in accordance with the norms and guidelines prescribed by it. Plan outlay for rural electrification in Maharashtra during 1976-77 has not yet been finalised.

Post-Matric Scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

980. SHRI S M. SIDDAYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the State of Karnataka towards the Post-matric Scholarships to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 so far; and

(b) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is much delay in the award of scholarships causing hardships to the students?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) The allocations made are as indicated below:—

	1974-75	1975-76
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
Scheduled Castes .	50·00	72·48
Scheduled Tribes .	1·00	1·30
Total .	51·00	73·78

(The figures in respect of 1975-76 are provisional and will be finalised at the end of the financial year on receipt of the actual requirements from the State Govt)

(b) In order to avoid delays, the Govt. of Karnataka have delegated powers to sanction post-matric scholarships to the District Social Welfare Officers from 1975-76

आपात स्थिति के दौरान चीनी, वनस्पति और सीमेंट के मूल्यों में कमी की प्रतिशतता

981. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में वर्तमान आपात स्थिति की अवधि में चीनी, वनस्पति और सीमेंट के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत कमी हुई है ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): जहां तक चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, वर्तमान आपात स्थिति में थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में लगभग 6 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। जहां तक खुदरा मूल्यों की बात है, लेवी चीनी के बारे में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। जहां तक खुले बाजार में लेवी-मुक्त चीनी का सम्बन्ध है, विभिन्न राज्यों में खुदरा मूल्यों में 2 प्रतिशत से 17 प्रतिशत के बीच कमी हुई है।

जहां तक वनस्पति तेलों का सम्बन्ध है थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में लगभग 24 प्रतिशत की कमी हुई है। जहां तक खुदरा मूल्यों की बात है देश के विभिन्न खपत केन्द्रों में मूंगफली के तेल के मामले में 27 प्रतिशत और 40 प्रतिशत के बीच, बिनौली तेल के मामले में 9 प्रतिशत से 19 प्रतिशत के बीच, नारियल के तेल के मामले में 3 से 20 प्रतिशत के बीच और सरसों के तेल के मामले में 3 प्रतिशत से 25 प्रतिशत के बीच कमी हुई है।

जहां तक सीमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, थोक मूल्य सूचकांक में लगभग 1 प्रतिशत की सीमान्त वृद्धि हुई है।

Grant of Pension to a Freedom Fighter of Faizabad

982 SHRI R K SINHA Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Shri Ram Shabad Pandey, son of Shri Ram Anuj Pandey, a freedom fighter of Faizabad was awarded Tamra Patra,

(b) whether his pension case has not so far been finalised; and

(c) the time by which the pension is likely to be given to him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Shri Ram Shabad Pandey has not been awarded Tamrapatra by the Central Government. Regarding the award of

Tamrapatra to him by the State Government, information is being collected from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be placed before the House.

(b) and (c). His pension case has not been finalised so far as he has not furnished the supporting documentary evidence of his political suffering. He as well as the State Government have been requested to furnish the necessary documentary evidence in support of his claim, so that his case can be settled as early as possible.

Increase in Incidence of Crime in Western part of Uttar Pradesh

983. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleastd to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidence of crimes in Western part of Uttar Pradesh during the last six months, and

(b) the action Government have taken to prevent the crimes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) A slight increase in the incidence of crime in Western part of Uttar Pradesh has been reported during July-December, 1975 as compared to the corresponding period of 1974.

(b) Following measures have been taken by the State Government to prevent crimes:—

1. Mobile wireless vans have been installed at strategic points to keep watch on the roads.

2. Convoy system of vehicular movement has been introduced on all important and busy roads. The convoys are escorted by armed men.

3. Surprise pickets are posted at Roadways Bus Stands and Railway Stations for carrying out frequent checks.

4. Barriers and check-posts have been installed on highways for round-the-clock checking of suspected vehicles.

5. Temporary Out-posts have been established for night patrolling at important places.

6. Special Squads have been organised for investigating Road Hold-Ups cases.

7. Special anti-Crime Drives are being organised.

8. Bad Characters of proven skill are being detained.

9 Gun licences of undesirable persons suspected to be helping the criminals or committing crimes are being verified and suspended.

Shopping of Sophisticated Weapons and Missiles by China

984 SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the report that China has already shopped in West for up-to-date radar, latest model air-to air missiles as well as other types of sophisticated electronics and computers and precision guided missiles and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction on t?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) Government have seen such reports.

(b) These and related developments bearing on our security are taken into account in our defence planning.

Advertisements by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting before and after Emergency

983 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of advertisements, in terms of rupees given by his Ministry during the last six months of Emergency to various dailies, weeklies and periodicals; and

(b) the extent of advertisements released during the six months prior to Emergency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Advertisements worth Rs. 1.09 crores have been released to newspapers and periodicals during July-December 1975.

(b) Advertisements worth Rs. 54.44 lakhs were released during January-June 1975

Constructions by Pakistan on Indian Border

986. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the constructions made by the Government of Pakistan at our border; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI BANSI LAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

Offer of Coke oven Plant to Hungary

987. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Hungary has been offered coke oven plant for purchase, and

(b) if so, the reaction of Hungarian Government on the offer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under negotiation between the Engineering Projects (India) and Messrs Nikey of Hungary.

नेपा लिमिटेड कागजका कारखाना की बिक्री

988. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स, लिमिटेड नेपानगर, ने 1974-75 में दिल्ली, बम्बई और कानपुर में 1350 रुपये प्रति टन की दर से 10,000 टन कागज बेचा ;

(ख) क्या मिल्स चेयरमैन को यह जानकारी थी कि निकट भविष्य में कागज का मूल्य 1850 रुपये प्रति टन होने वाला है ;

(ग) क्या इससे लाखों रुपयों की हानि हुई और इस आशय की शिकायत थी की गई थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ?

उद्योग और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० मौर्य) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) से (घ): प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Scheme to Supply Sewage Gas through Pipelines

989. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has recommended a scheme for the supply of sewage gas through pipelines to about 100 houses in the first instance; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b): The Central Electricity Authority has prepared a project report for the supply of sewage gas from the Okhla Sewage Works in Delhi to domestic consumers within a distance of 4 Kms from the Sewage plant. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 148 lakhs and is proposed to be developed in two phases. The first phase of the project envisages distribution of gas to about 1000 houses and in the second phase it is proposed to extend supply to a total of 10,000 houses. The project is expected to be completed in two years after approval.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies

990. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.B.M. and Firestone have informed Government that they would not dilute the foreign share holdings as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India under the Act; and

(b) whether the Electronics Corporation has recommended that I.B.M. should be asked to wind up its business?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P MAURYA): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has issued a letter of intent to Messrs. I.B.M. World Trade Corporation under Section 29(2)(a)&(c) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act 1973 for the grant of permission for continuance of their activities subject, *inter alia*, to the condition that the Indian Branch of the company shall be converted into an Indian company with a non-resident interest not exceeding 40 per cent within a period of two years from the date of receipt of permission. The Reserve Bank has also issued a letter of intent to Messrs. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company of India Limited under the said provisions of the Act for the grant of permission for continuance of their activities subject, *inter alia*, to the condition that the non-resident interest in the company shall be reduced to a level not exceeding 40 per cent within a period of two years from the date of receipt of pormission. The two companies have submitted certain representations to the Reserve Bank in reply to the letters of intent. These representations are still under consideration of the Reserve Bank.

(b) No, Sir.

Coke Plant in Talcher, Orissa

991 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state whether a sum of Rs. 3 crores has been sanctioned for the proposed coke plant in Talcher, Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Draft Fifth Five Year Plan includes a Provision of Rs. 3.5 crores for the proposed Formed Coke Plant at Talcher.

Investment by Iran in Paper Industry

992. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether Iran has expressed its willingness to invest in paper industry in India and to purchase the finished products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P.

MAURYA): Discussions have been held between Governments of Iran and India in regard to cooperation between the two countries for setting up of various industries in India, including Paper, with financial assistance from Iran, wherever necessary and possible.

20-Point Economic Programme for Rehabilitation of Harijans and Adivasis in U.P.

993 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the announcement of 20-point Economic programme no tangible work in regard to the rehabilitation of Harijans and Adivasis has been undertaken in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh have undertaken a scheme for providing grant-in-aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for construction of houses under the 20 Point Economic Programme for the rehabilitation of Harijans and Adivasis during the current financial year. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively have been allotted for this purpose. Other measures like abolition of bonded labour, moratorium on recovery of rural debts and setting up of legal aid Committees at the district level for giving legal aid to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and landless agricultural labourers have also been undertaken by the State Government.

Collapsing of the Wall of Reservoir Tank of Trisuli Hydro-Electric Project

994. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minisitr of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the reported collapse of the wall of the reservoir of Indian-built desilting tank of the Trisuli Hydro-Electric Project;

(b) if so, the reasons for collapsing of the wall; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the persons responsible for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). During testing of the desilting tank of the Trisuli Project in May, 1975, a 40 feet portion of the embankment caved in. This was due to seepage of water through cavities in the natural terrace material. The damage, which was of a minor nature, was soon rectified and the desilting tank has been operating successfully since then.

न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामों में पेय जल उपलब्ध कराना

995. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में ऐसे ग्रामों की संख्या कितनी है जहां अब भी पेय जल उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(ख) न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत उनमें पेय जल कब तक उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आइ० के० गुजराल): (क) केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित विशेष अन्वेषण प्रभाग ने 1972–73 में जो विश्लेषण किया उसके अनुसार, प्रत्येक राज्य के ऐसे गावो की सख्या, जिनमें साफ पीने के पानी की पूर्ति की व्यवस्था नही है, सलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) कम से कम सभव समय मे अधिकाश गावो मे पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है, परन्तु इसके लिए कोई तारीख निश्चित करना सभव नही क्योकि यह इस काम के लिए वित्तीय, जनशक्ति व सामग्री के रूप मे उपलब्ध साधनों पर निर्भर करता है।

विवरण

विभिन्न राज्यो मे उन गावो की सख्या जिनमे साफ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नही है।

राज्य	गावो की सख्या
1 आन्ध्र प्रदेश	16875
2 असम	19982
3 बिहार	67665
4 गुजरात	18581
5 हरियाणा	6068
6 हिमाचल प्रदेश	14088
7 जम्मू व कश्मीर	5701
8 कर्नाटक	22974
9 केरल	788
10 मध्य प्रदेश	63723
11 महाराष्ट्र	35229
12 मणिपुर	1866
13 मेघालय	4360
14 नागालैंड	814
15 उड़ीसा	38905
16 पजाब	10021
17 राजस्थान	31985
18 सिक्किम	लगभग आधे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रो मे पीने के पानी की सुविधाए उपलब्ध करा दी गई है।
19. तमिलनाडु	13212
20 त्रिपुरा	4720
21 उत्तर प्रदेश	103809
22 पश्चिमी बगाल	38530

Abolition of Pre-Censorship of Press

996 SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether pre-censorship of the press has been abolished, and

(b) whether instructions have been issued in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) No, Sir The pre-censorship Order issued by Government on 26th June, 1975 is in force However, newspapers have been exempted from pre censorship on the clear understanding that they would exercise self-regulation and take full responsibility for any violation of the censorship order To assist newspapers and periodicals in the observance of the censorship regulations, the Chief Censor has issued a set of guidelines.

Coal Based Power Sector in the Country

997. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Power-outlook for 1976-77 is going to be better as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, the contributing factors of such improvement; and

(c) steps taken by Government to improve the coal-based power sector in the country on a large scale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) The Power outlook for 1976-77 is expected to be better as compared to the previous years if the monsoon rains in that year on which the performance of hydro stations depends are normal.

(b) and (c). The following measures have, among others contributed to an overall improvement in the power supply position in the country:

(i) Improvement in the utilisation of thermal generating capacity through close monitoring of operation and maintenance.

(ii) Rationalisation of movement of coal to the various thermal stations through proper linkage.

(iii) Training of operation and maintenance personnel, modernisation of maintenance procedures and improvement in the management of thermal stations and procurement and stocking of spares in adequates quantities

(iv) Installation of additional generating capacity of 1720 MW during 1974-75 and of about 2000 MW during 1975-76.

Production of Solar Energy for use in Industrial Units

998. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that researches are being carried out in the production of solar energy for use in Industrial Units;

(b) if so, whether Government are giving any financial assistance to such projects; and

(c) if so, the types of other assistance being given by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I K GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b and (c). An integrated programme of development of devices for the utilisation of solar energy has been drawn up. M/s BHEL, C.E.L., Amul Dairy, TERI, Jyoti Ltd., are among others engaged in R and D for utilisation of solar energy Government is funding R and D projects in Laboratories, Universities and Organisations. Technical guidance and funding wherever required and considered necessary is being rendered.

Import of Technology

999. SHRI H. N MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cautioned industrialists against going for imported technology and asked them to avail of the technology developed in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government policy for import of

Technology continues to be selective Government have also consistently recognised the importance of Research and Development in both Public and Private Industrial Undertakings with a view to achieving self-reliance in technology. Foreign investment and collaboration is restricted in sectors where indigenous technical know-how has developed to an adequate level withm the country and also in the field of relatively low priority However, import of technology will be considered on merits if exports are guaranteed, and there are reasonable prospects for such exports.

In industrial undertakings other than those coming within the purview of MRTP Act and Foreign companies (as defined under FERA) are concerned, they will be allowed to set up capacity based on the results obtained by their R & D efforts While these undertakings would be required to obtain industrial licences in terms of existing statutory provisions for the capacity being set up by them, as a result of their own R & D efforts, such applications would ordinarily be allowed as a matter of course Provisions have also been made for the MRTP and Foreign Companies by which they may apply for licences involving technology developed by them

Review of Industrial Licences

1000 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the revelations of several bogus units as a result of the recent census of Small Scale Industries, a similar review of all Industrial licences granted to larger units is contemplated; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI T A. PAI): (a) and (b). Reviews of implementation of industrial licences are undertaken by the concerned Administrative Ministries/Technical Authorities Entrepreneurs holding industrial licences are required to submit returns in form 'G' prescribed under Rule 19 of the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, within one month after the expiry of every half-year ending 30th June and 31st December from the date of issue of licence until such time as the industrial undertaking commences production

If the progress made towards implementation of an industrial licence, within the time allowed therefor, is not found to be satisfactory, the concerned Administrative Ministry can take steps to revoke the licence. Under Section 12 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951 Government have the powers to revoke an industrial licence if the licensee has failed without reasonable cause to establish or to take effective steps to establish the industrial undertaking within the time specified therefor

Introduction of Commercial T V. Advertising

1001 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the response from the business and commercial firms to the introduction of commercial T.V. advertising in India, and

(b) the anticipated income to the T.V. Centres through this media?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) The response has been encouraging.

(b) It is too rearly to make a forecast as the commercials have been introduced over Television only from the 1st January, 1976.

Proposals to Tap Unconventional sources of Energy to overcome Energy Crisis

1002 SHRI DHAMANKAR Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there are certain proposals to tap the unconventional energy sources like solar geothermal tidal and wind, synthetic oil from coal and gasification to overcome energy crisis, and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K C PANT) (a) and (b) The following steps have been taken to tap the various non conventional sources of energy

1 **Solar Energy**—Research and development work on solar energy has been initiated in different centres during the last two years mainly in the following areas of application —

(i) Solar irrigation pumps

(ii) Solar water heaters cookers and ovens

(iii) Space Heating

(iv) Drying of grains and other agricultural and forest products

(v) Water stills for desalination

(vi) Solar cooling and refrigeration

(vii) Production of electricity

2 Geothermal Energy.

(i) A project for exploration and development of geo thermal power has been taken up with UNDP assistance

(ii) A project for setting up a pilot geo-thermal power plant at Puga in Jammu and Kashmir has been prepared

(iii) A Geo-thermal Energy Coordinating Committee has been constituted with the objective of promoting the development and utilisation of geo-thermal energy in the country

3 **Tidal Power**—An Expert under the auspices of the U N D P had visited the country recently to tender advice on the development of tidal power His report is awaited and further action would be taken after examining the recommendations made

4 **Wind Power**- Horizontal axis wind-mills are under design and fabrication and will be tried out in various States by the end of the year R & D efforts on the vertical axis wind mills are in progress

5 **Synthetic Oil from Coal** An Expert Group has been appointed to assess the status of the technology for conversion of coal to oil

6 **Gassification of Coal** Work is mainly being done on the production of low BTU gas from coal It has also been decided to set up two Low Temperature Carbonisation Plants one each at Dankuni near Calcutta and at Ramakrishnapur in Andhra Pradesh The plant at Dankuni will also produce gas for industrial and domestic use Three coal based fertiliser plants based on coal gassification process by Koppers have been taken up Two of the plants are in advanced stages of construction at Talcher and Ramagundam

Targets and achievements of Power Units in the Fifth Plan

1003 DR K L RAO Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the Fourth Plan Power Projects, together with their quantum which have spilled over into the Fifth Plan;

(b) when are these expected to be commissioned, and

(c) the targets and actual achievements of Power Units in the Fifth Plan, excluding the Fourth Plan Power Projects, spilled over into the Fifth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) to (c) The installation of about 9 23 million KW of additional generating capacity had been envisaged for the Fourth Plan period out of which a capacity of 5 03 million KW spilled over to the Fifth Plan During 1974 75 which was the first year of the Fifth Plan and so far in 1975-76 additional generating capacity of 1 72 million KW and about 1 million KW respectively has been commissioned All efforts are being made to commission the remaining Fourth Plan projects expeditiously

2 The Draft Fifth Plan envisage the installation of additional generating capacity aggregating 16 55 million KW during the Plan period This included the capacity expected to become available following the completion of Fourth Plan projects New projects included in the Draft Fifth Plan add upto about 11 4 million KW and the execution of a number of these schemes has been taken up keeping in view the availability of resources

Performance of Thermal Plants

1004 DR K L RAO Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) the names of the thermal stations where the machines are working 4,000 kw hours or less annually, and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) and (b) Names of the thermal stations operating at less than 4000 Kwh/Kw based on energy generated in 1974-75 are given below —

Sl No	Name of Station	Reasons
1	Rajghat (Delhi)	Old age of sets, rehabilitation of boilers, involving large scale repair to fire bricks in arches
2	Ennore (Tamil Nadu)	Frequent failure of boiler auxiliaries, slagging in the boiler, forced outage of boilers due to tube leakages, fire in one of the generator transformer
3	Basin Bridge (Tamil Nadu)	This is an old power station The cooling tower is being replaced The capacity of the available cooling tower is half which has limited the generation of power from this station

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Reasons
4	Patratu (Bihar)	Non-availability of one 50 MW set which is out for repairs to turbogenerator rotor and reduction in output of others due to Silica deposit on the turbine blades. Frequent forced outage of units due to boiler tube leakage, slagging in the boiler, extremely long time taken for coming back to service after forced outage and planned outage.
5	Durgapur (DVC) . . .	Long outage due to rehabilitation of coal mills.
6	Durgapur Projects Ltd. (West Bengal)	Fire in cable trench and blade trouble in some of the sets (since rectified) and low demand during off-peak hours.
7	Talcher (Orissa) . . .	Failure of electrostatic precipitator, reduction in boiler capacity as no spare coal mill is available whenever ring or ball in the mill is changed. Frequent failure of I. D. fan, a number of explosions in boiler furnace and prolonged maintenance time for either forced or planned outages.
8	Neyveli	Output has been limited by lignite availability. There was a fire accident in unit No. 2.

Organisation banned after Proclamation of Emergency

1005. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the organisations banned since the proclamation of emergency; and

(b) whether the property and funds of any of these organisations have been confiscated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA): (a) By notifications issued in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on the 3rd and the 4th July, 1975, the Central Government have directed that sub-rule (1) of rule 33 of the Defence and Internal Security of India Rules, 1971 shall apply to certain organisations in that country, a statement of which is attached

(b) Appropriate action under the provisions of rule 33 of DISIR, 1971, wherever necessary, is being taken by the State Governments who are competent to take such action, in respect of the property and funds of these organisations.

Statement

1. Anand Marg.

2. Proutist Forum of India.

3. Proutist Block of India.

4. Vishva Sankranti Seva also known as Volunteer Social Service.

5. Sewa Dharm Mission.

6. Education, Relief and Welfare Section.

7. Pragatisheel Bhojpuri Samaj.

8. Angika Samaj.

9. Baghelkhand Samaj.

10. Universal Proutist Labour Federation.

11. Universal Proutist Students Federation.

12. Renaissance Universal Club.

13. Renaissance Artists and Writers Association.

14. Anand Marg Universal Relief Team.

15. Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (Charu Mazumdar Group—pro-Lin-Piao faction).

16. Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (Charu Mazumdar Group—anti-Lin-Piao faction).

17. United Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) S. N. Singh, Chandra Pulla Reddy Group).

18. The Andhra Pradesh Communist Committee (Revolutionaries) (T. Nagi Reddy Group).

19. Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) (Suniti Ghosh-Sharma faction).

20. Eastern India Zonal Consolidation Committee of the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist).

21. The Maoist Communist Centre.

22. The Mukti Yudha Group.

23. Unity Centre of Communist Revolutionaries of India (Marxist-Leninist).

24. Centre of Indian Communists.

25. Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh.

26. Jamaat-e-Islami-e-Hind.

27. Jamaat-e-Islami-e-Jammu and Kashmir.

Non-cooperation between India and Canada for development of Atomic Energy Plants

1006. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Canada has refused to cooperate with India in the development of Atomic energy plants in India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Discussions relating to co-operation in the field of nuclear energy are still in progress between India and Canada.

समाचार पत्रों द्वारा 'सेंसरशिप' का उल्लंघन

1007. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जून, 1975 में समाचार पत्रों पर सेंसरशिप लगाये जाने के पश्चात् से कितने समाचार-पत्रों ने इसका उल्लंघन किया है ; और

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह): (क) 272।

(ख) मामले की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार कार्रवाई की गई थी। इसमें मौखिक चेतावनी लिखित चेतावनी, पूर्व-सेंसरशिप को छूट वापस लेना, प्रतियां कब्जे में लेना, मुद्रणालय कब्जे में लेना, जमानत जमा कराने का आदेश देना, या चरम स्थितियों में, न्यायालय में अभियोग चलाना शामिल था।

पटना में टेलीविजन केन्द्रों की स्थापना में प्रगति

1008 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पटना में निर्धारित समय के अनुसार वर्ष 1976–77 तक टेलीविजन केन्द्र कार्य करना प्रारम्भ कर देगा, और

(ख) केन्द्र की स्थापना के संबंध में अब तक कितना कार्य पूरा हो चुका है

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख) पटना में टेलीविजन ट्रांसमिटिंग केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव संसाधन उपलब्ध होने पर हाथ में लिया जाएगा।

Fall in marketing Operations by the Cooperatives

1009 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been steep fall in marketing operations by the cooperatives

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) measures the Ministry propose to adopt to maintain the economic viability of the infra-structure built by the cooperatives at considerable cost in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A C. GEORGE) (a) to (c) In the overall marketing operations of co-operatives, there has been no fall In fact, the value of agricultural produce marketed by co-operatives has increased from Rs 922 crores in the co-operative year ending June, 1973 to nearly Rs 1215 crores in the co-operative year ending June, 1975 However, in a few States there has been a steep fall in respect of wheat This was due to inadequate involvement of co-operatives in procurement To ensure proper utilisation of the infra-structure built by the co-operatives, the marketing co-operatives are being encouraged to diversify their activities Further more the concerned States have also been advised to give adequate role to co-operatives in procurement operations

Self-Sufficiency in the Field of Technology

1010 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) the steps being taken to entrust research regarding Industrial Growth to the National Research and Development Corporation of India, so that India becomes self sufficient in the field of technology;

(b) whether larger industries earning crores of rupees do not spend anything on Research and Development; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take to remedy it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Three concrete steps have been taken to link industrial growth with the National Research Development Corporation of India in order to increase our self-reliance in the field of technology. These steps are (i) licensing of know-how developed in the National laboratories and other research institutions in the country to the industry through the National Research Development Corporation; (ii) institution of developmental projects in collaboration with industry for filling technology gaps in selected areas in the country; and (iii) participation in the equity capital of new companies specifically set up for the exploitation of National Research Development Corporation know-how for the first time in the country.

It may, however, be stated that self-sufficiency in technology does not imply total technological independence Our aim essentially is to improve our technological capabilities in various fields, while we continue to have access to the scientific and technological developments abroad.

(b) The investments in R. & D. by industries are generally not commensurate with their production turnovers.

(c) The Government is encouraging industries to set up their own Research and Development facilities by granting (i) tax incentives under the provisions of Income Tax Act in respect of the expenditure incurred on scientific research, (ii) facilities for the import of specialised equipments and materials needed by R. & D. units in the industry for conduct of scientific research, and (iii) preferential treatment in the matter of industrial licensing in cases where the technology has been developed by the in house R & D. units in the industries themselves. A scheme for the registration of R. & D. units in the industries is being operated by the Department of Science and Technology for nearly three years. In addition, the National Research Development Corporation is also making efforts for promoting horizontal transfer of technology from established industries to new entrepreneurs, so as to avoid the need for the repetitive import of the same technologies from other countries.

Power Generation during Fourth Plan

1011. NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of very large coal deposits power generation in the Fourth Plan was hardly two-thirds of the target, and

(b) if so, the position at present and the plans for the future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). Poor quality of coal and inadequate quantities have, in the past, been one of the major factors responsible for low generation from some of the thermal stations. Several measures such as the setting up of a Standing Linkage Committee in the Department of Coal have been taken to provide supplies of adequate quantity and proper quality of coal to the various power stations. The Railways, State Electricity Boards and the Central Fuel Research Institute have, among others, been associated with the steps taken in this direction.

There has been a progressive increase in power generation from thermal units. The total generation in 1974-75 from thermal stations was about 40,659 million kwh. During 1975-76, power generation upto December 1975 was 31448 million kwh. from thermal units. It is anticipated that during January to March 1976

power generation would be about 12210 million kwh. from thermal plants.

Complaints regarding Quality and Quantity of Coal Supplied by C.M.A.

1012. NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recent meeting of coal consumers held at Calcutta, various complaints regarding quality and quantity of coal supplied by C.M.A. were made; and

(b) if so, Government's reactions thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A conference on marketing, utilisation and transportation of coal was convened by the Coal India Limited in Calcutta on 18th and 19th December, 1975 with the object of identifying the major problems of the coal consumers, the coal producers and the Railways and to exchange views on methods of resolving these problems. While in the course of discussions some consumers complained about the quality and quantity of coal supplied, they also agreed that of late there had been an improvement. The problems relating to the quality of coal and the measures taken and proposed to be taken by Coal India Limited namely the setting of quality control organisation, introduction of joint inspection and sampling and penalty and bonus clause in contracts for sale of coal, installation of beneficiation plants including jig washers and de-shaling plants, weigh bridges etc., were discussed. It was appreciated by the participants that the problems would require exchange of views on a continuing basis and that though all these problems could not be resolved overnight concerted efforts would be made for solving them.

The Government agree with the above conclusions reached at the conference and have been impressing upon Coal India Limited the urgent necessity of taking steps to improve quality, stop pilferage and ensure that the consumers were satisfied about quantity and quality of coal supplied.

Working of Public Undertakings under Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies

1013. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the public undertakings under the Ministry have wiped off losses and are earning profits;

(b) if so, how 1974 position compared with that of 1975; and

(c) steps taken for further improvements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Out of 30 enterprises under the control of Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies, 2 are under construction as on 31-3-1975. Of the remaining 28 enterprises, 12 have wiped off their losses, and 15 have earned net post tax profits in 1974-75.

(b) These 28 enterprises have improved their net (post tax) profit from Rs. 11.82 crores in 73-74 to Rs. 38.90 in 74-75.

(c) The steps taken for further improvements include periodic review of the production performance by the Ministry by holding meetings with the Chief Executives of the undertakings, diversification into new product lines, re-organisation of the administrative and capital structure of the undertakings where necessary, job costing, inventory control, introduction of the scheme of participation of workers in management at Shop Floor and Plant level, etc.

New set up in place of Press Council

1014. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists has urged upon Government to create a new set-up armed with powers to enforce a desirable code of conduct and high standards of journalism in place of Press Council which is abolished on the 1st January, 1976; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement made by Secretary-General of the IFWJ was published on 12 December 1975 in course of which he expressed agreement with the decision to abolish the Press Council but pleaded for creation of another body in its place which would bring about self-discipline in the press. Government believe that the system of self-discipline through a Council, already tried without success for more than 9 years, need not be continued any further. The IFWJ have also not spelt out the details of the new body envisaged by them.

Launching of Indian Satellites for SITE Programme

1015. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to launch our own satellites to continue the SITE programme; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The question of having an Indian National Satellite for National Television and Telecommunication purposes is under the consideration of the Government.

Delicensing of Medium Industries

1016. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have delicensed 21 industries in the medium sector recently; and

(b) if so, whether delicensing is applicable to all medium entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facility of exemption from industrial licensing in the specified 21 industries would be available to industrial undertakings which do not come under the purview of the MRTP Act or Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. This facility is also further subject to the conditions that the industrial undertaking should not require imported raw materials, imported capital goods or foreign collaboration and that the item of manufacture is not reserved for development in small scale sector.

Thein Dam Project

1017. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has reviewed the situation with regard to Thein Dam recently; and

(b) if so, results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Government have been generally in touch with developments with regard to the Thein Dam. The State Governments of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir have been holding bilateral discussions on the project.

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

UTTAR PRADESH URBAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri H. K. L. Bhagat, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No. 27 of 1975) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of U.P. on the 3rd October, 1975, under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 30th November, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances for the issue of Ordinance. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-10169/76].

ANNUAL REPORT OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL FOR AUTOMOBILES, AUTOMOBLE ANCILLARY INDUSTRIES, ETC., ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE MARK REGISTRY AND U.P. COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillary Industries, Transport Vehicle Industries, Tractors, Earth moving Equipment and Internal Combustion Engines for the year 1974-75, under sub-section (4) of section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10170/76.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Trade Marks Registry, Bombay for the year 1974-75, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10171/76.]

(3) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No. 26 of 1975) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of U.P. on the 3rd October, 1975 under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 30th November, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances for the issue of the Ordinance. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10172/76.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, CALCUTTA, C.S.I.R. NEW DELHI AND NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1970-71.

(iii) Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1971-72.

(iv) Annual Report of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10173/75.]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the dates on which the English versions of the above Reports and the statements showing reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10178/76.]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi, for the year 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10174/76.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for the year 1974. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10175/76.]

(5) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi for the year 1972-73.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above documents. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10176/76.]

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10177/76.]

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF BANANA AND FRUIT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., MADRAS, FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banana and Fruit Development Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10178/76.]

TYRES AND TUBES (MOVEMENT CONTROL AMENDMENT ORDER, REVIEWS AND REPORTS OF SAMBHAR SALTS LTD., JAIPUR AND HINDUSTAN SALTS, LTD., JAIPUR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): On behalf of Shri B. P. Maurya, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the tyres and tubes (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2753 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10179/76.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the

Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur for the year ended 30th September, 1974

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhal Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No LT-10180/76]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1974

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-10181/76]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT, AND U P DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRIES (ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS) ORDINANCE, 1976

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI OM MEHTA) I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (2) of section 3 of the All-India Services Act, 1951:—

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1975, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd January, 1976.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1976, published in Notification No G S R. 7(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1976.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1976, published in Notification No G S R 8(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1976

[*Placed in Library See* No LT-10182/76]

(2) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Departmental Inquiries (Enforcement of Attendance of Witnesses and Production of Documents) Ordinance, 1976 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No 24 of 1975) (Hindi and English versions) Promulgated by the Governor of U P on the 17th September, 1975, under provisions of article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 30th November, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances for the issue of the Ordinance. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-10183/76.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF

REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1974:—

(i) G.S.R. 22(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum

(ii) G.S.R. 23(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12the January, 1976 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-10184/76.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., HYDERABAD FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI K. C. PANT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India, Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1974-75.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10185/76.]

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD., BANGALORE FOR 1974-75

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10186/76.]

INDIAN ELECTRICITY (UTTAR PRADESH SECOND AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (Uttar Pradesh Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No 37 of 1975), (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of U.P on the 27th November, 1975, under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 30th November, 1975, issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances for the issue of the Ordinance. [*Placed in Libary. See* No LT-10187/76.]

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT (PART I) OF CAG OF INDIA FOR 1973-74, UNION GOVERNMENT (CIVIL)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): On behalf of Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Supplementary Report (Part I) (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, for the year 1973-74, Union Government (Civil), under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-10188/76.]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th January, 1976, considered and agreed to the following amendment made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th January, 1976, in the Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Bill, 1975:—

Clause 1

That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1975" *substitute* "1976"'

(ii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 19th January, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Election Laws (Extension to Sikkim) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th January, 1976.'

(iii) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th January, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Imports and Exports (Control) Amendment Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th January, 1976.'

(iv) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 20th January, 1976, agreed without any amendment to the Burmah Shell (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th January, 1976.'

(v) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Unit Trust of India (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th January, 1976, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

(vi) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th January, 1976.'

MOTOR VEHICLES (AMENDMENT) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.03 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the Hundred and eighty-eighth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and Sixty-eighth Report on Directorate of Estates (Ministry of Works and Housing).

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* RE-STRUCTURING OF NEWS AGENCIES

MR. SPEAKER: Statement by Minister, Shri V. C. Shukla.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): May I lay it on the Table?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): It is very important. He should read it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We can wait for 5 minutes. It is very important. He should read it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: The adequacy of coverage and the quality of news-service rendered by the existing four teleprinter agencies in the country have been under study for some time. Newspapers are an important medium for the education of the people and the growth of national consciousness. The scope and the complexion of news depend to a large extent on the services received from the news-agencies. Newspapers in India, specially language papers and medium and small papers, are at present not able to reflect adequately the events and developments in Indian life and the aspiration of the people, because the existing news-system in the country has not been able to provide, such service. Our news-system has also not been able to project to the world outside a proper image of the country, with the result that several foreign news agencies or newspapers, which generally toe the political line of their respective governments, have had a free field to malign India.

One of the main reasons why coverage and the standard of news-service have not improved is because the agencies have been starved of resources. The PTI and UNI mainly belong to the big newspapers themselves, several of whom are controlled by certain business houses. They have never provided to these agencies the resources required for creating an all-pervasive and efficient network for collection and dissemination of news. The multiplicity of agencies has only resulted in duplication of efforts, out of resources that were already meagre. The number of their offices is totally inadequate in the country and negligible outside. The salaries of the whole-time reporters are low and in some cases not paid regularly. Out of the total cost incurred in production of newspapers, only 105 per cent is paid to the news agencies.

The agencies are, therefore, supported and subsidized heavily through public funds. Loans of over Rs. 60 lakhs have been advanced to these agencies and a heavy recurring assistance flows through liberal subsidies on teleprinter and telegraph charges. In the case of one agency, almost the entire share-capital has been provided by State Governments. The standard of news-Service as explained earlier, has not justified this investment and expenditure out of public funds.

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

As regards projection of Indian news outside, the outflow is not more than 1500 to 2000 words per day while the foreign agencies are able to pump in India foreign news at the rate of 25,000 to 50,000 words per day. Even on the World network need has arisen for a single and strong news agency in India, because there is a move amongst the non-aligned and developing countries to co-operate mutually in news-supply, to counter-act the domination over the news-system by the Western and advanced countries India is a leading participant in these efforts.

It is thus apparent that the country needs a single strong national news agency which would be able to cover all areas, specially rural areas, and all relevant fields of activity, in accordance with well-accepted national goals. Government would encourage a unified set-up which would be able to fulfil these legitimate needs The organisation should be independent in the true sense of the word, which means that it should be free from the control of vested interests including that of monopoly houses The management should consist mainly of professional people It should have well-equipped divisions for language news, foreign news and functional areas such as developmental, cultural and sports news It should adequately reflect the activities and the moods in the rural areas. One of its main aims should be to give adequate service to language and small and medium papers at convenient rates. The agency should be financially viable and capable of putting on the ground the required organisation. Government are also anxious that the present emoluments of the employees of existing agencies which may merge into the new set-up should be protected and whenever necessary improved In fact, efficient and experienced employees would have far better prospects in such an organisation, since this is likely to be an expanding one.

Government have noted with satisfaction that the managements as well as the employees' unions of PTI, UNI, Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati have all passed resolutions, supporting the idea of a single and strong national news agency. The managements propose to merge themselves into a single agency. Government would be prepared to assist them in this process in different ways

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Sir, we want a discussion on this.

MR SPEAKER: You follow the procedure Item Number 16—Motion for Election to Committee. Shri Anant Prasad Sharma He is not here Next item

12.10 hrs.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS BILL

contd

MR SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee:

"That the Bill to provide for the incorporation, regulation and winding up of Regional Rural Banks with a view to developing the rural economy by providing, for the purpose of development of agriculture, trade, commerce, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas credit and other facilities, particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers artisans and small entrepreneure, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while I yield to none in my anxiety to see that the 20-point economic programme is implemented in all seriousness, I have a feeling that of late this 20-point economic programme has become a new catechism which is being glibbly mouthed from commit-

ted socialists to time-serving sychophants for reasons best known to them.

The Bill under consideration is yet another measure to implement one of the items of the 20-point economic programme which says: Plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness. Sir, this item figures in 20-point economic programme, *viz.*, item No. 5: Plan for liquidation of rural indebtedness, legislation for moratorium on recovery of debts from landless labourers, small farmers, artisans, etc Ostensibly this Bill, Regional Rural Banking Bill, has been designed to meet one of these objectives.

Sir, to lend a touch of melodrama or urgency this Bill was enacted not through the regular parliamentary procedure but through an Ordinance The Minister owes, I submit most humbly, a reply to this House as to why this Bill was enacted through an Ordinance Obviously the Government wanted that this should be implemented as urgently as possible. Now, I would like the House to bear with me to consider how urgently this Ordinance has been enacted. I am quoting from the Hindustan Times of 6th November 1975 which published a news-item under rigorous pre-censorship of the Press which will speak as to how this regional rural development bank bill is implemented by the Government and with what earnestness. I quote:

> "While the establishment of the regional rural banks has turned up great hopes amongst small villagers administrative delays are acting as a constraint to their speedy expansion to the rural area."

Further it says:

> "This is particularly true of the Punjab National Bank's sponsored regional rural bank in Bhiwani district, Haryana. The newsmen who recently visited the bank found that it has yet to open the rural bank though it was inaugurated on October, 2."

So, Sir, just for the sake of gimmickery and just for the sake of mouthing a slogan these regional rural development banks were inaugurated in so many places on October 2 and yet the banks never really functioned. This only shows that these measures or the 20-point economic programme is nothing more than a gimmickery and is going to end in a colossal hoax.

Now, as I said earlier, it is predominantly aimed at liquidating rural indebtedness. I invite your kind attention to clause 18 which deals with the business of the regional rural bank. In item (a) of sub-clause (2), you will find the activities which these regional rural banks are expected to undertake, but there is no mention of liquidation of rural indebtedness Yet member after member has gone on saying, and even the Minister has gone on saying, that these banks are primarily aimed at wiping out rural indebtedness. When he talks of rural indebtedness, in all humility, may I ask him whether he knows the magnitude of the problem?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Who else knows it?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: As Finance Minister, he must be knowing it. But my only regret is that knowing fully well the magnitude of the problem, the Bill which he has brought before the House does not reflect the knowledge which he should have possessed.

According to a recent RBI Survey, the aggregate indebtedness of the rural poor including agricultural labourers, rural artisans, marginal farmers and small farmers owning land upto five acres as of June 30, 1971 was Rs. 1,901 crores. Between 30 June, 1971 and today, it must have multiplied at least twice and should

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

be of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores. Yet, what does this miserable Bill provide for? This miserable Bill provides for Rs. 6.25 crores in the name of liquidating rural indebtedness which amounts to Rs. 3,000 crores. With this, if anybody is going to claim that the 20-point economic programme has any seriousness of purpose, certainly I will enter my caveat against him. Otherwise, I would ask Government to convince this House how by providing merely Rs. 6.25 crores and opening 50 regional rural banks to cover the entire population of 60 crores in this country, this object is going to be achieved.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): This is what the Central Government will provide. There are other sources.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: With other sources, the total will be Rs. 50 crores. I am talking of the Government of India's contribution. It is Rs. 6.25 crores and the total involvement in these regional rural banks is Rs. 50 crores. I ask how this miserly amount of Rs. 50 crores is going to tackle rural indebtedness which amounts to Rs. 3,000 crores You must be honest about your professions. It is no good going about vote-catching by talking of the 20-point economic programme (*Interruptions*).

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K M. ISHAQUE) We never do it—for your information.

SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): You are apprehensive that you will not get votes in future.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): You will monopolise cent per cent!

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Kindly give me protection. I want to cover all my points.

MR. SPEAKER: Please proceed.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: This Bill does not make any provision for the landless labourers, Harijans and the Schedule Castes for whom the ruling party has been shedding crocodile tears all these months and all these years. Now let us examine that position. The link between landless labour and bonded labour on the one hand and the landlord and the trader on the other is sought to be snapped in the process. The farmer will require consumption loans. He may require not only loans for agricultural purposes but also consumption loans.

Perhaps he will be in need of money for his daughter's marriage, for his son's education or for his wife's treatment. Whom will he approach? You say, you have abolished the moneylender But you are really spreading his nets wide, because your rural bank, really speaking, does not make any provision for providing loans to the landless labourers, Harijans, and marginal farmers for the consumption needs. The provision of housing sites also features very prominently in the 20-point economic programme which I welcome really. When you provide a plot to a houseless man or a landless man, obviously he will be in need of funds to construct a house. I ask the hon. Minister: tell me whether clause 18 of the Bill makes provision for giving loan to the landless people who had been given house sites. Similarly share-croppers. In 1971 they were estimated at 16 million. Together with the agricultural labourers, working force of the rural poor, they came to about 63 million. Besides them, there are Harijans, tribals, etc. I make bold to say that the proposed activities of the regional rural banks do not touch those vast sections

of the people for whom we have been shedding crocodile tears all these days.

Today, in our country after the nationalisation of the banks we have 6800 rural banks sponsored by the nationalised banks.... (*Interruptions*) Rural branches and rural banks mean the same thing; those branches have been located in rural areas. For what purpose? To serve the rural people. Those 6300 branches, do they touch the lives and problems of the people in the rural areas? Surely they give fillip to the activities of Mastans and Maphias and exploiters who had been traditionally exploiting the rural people. Besides 6800 branches of the nationalised banks, you have got your own AD branches of the State Bank of India. After development branches, which undertake more than banking work, except financing the farmers. In all humility I ask the hon. Minister to let us know: how many farmers those eighty AD branches were able to touch? There are five lakhs of villages in this country. How many villages have those branches of the State Bank been able to touch? We know that co-operative societies have been a hoax. Even though it is said that national co-operative societies cover ninety per cent of our population, a co-operative society hardly more than 243 members, according to published statistics When those AD branches of the State Bank of India came into existence it was loudly proclaimed that the arms of the nationalised banks were going to cover every unit consisting of not less than 10,000 farmers. I ask in all seriousness: have we implemented all these programmes? In 1969, banks were nationalised as per the decision taken in the Bombay A.I.C.C. Session. We were also proud to have attended it and it was loudly proclaimed there that the banks were being nationalised to usher in a new era of socialism in this country. This has resulted in a new era of exploitation because by nationalisation of banks you have gone to help the rich. You have only carried coal to New Castle.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The poor have become rich.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: The sugar magnates like you have become rich, but not the cane growers. Therefore, I want the regional rural banks should be made a success. But the way in which you have conceived it is nothing more than a gimmickery and it is going to be a hoax and the sooner the hoax ends, the better the relief for the country.

MR. SPEAKER: I have a long list of names of hon Members who want to participate in this debate. I would like to seek their co-operation. If they speak briefly and try not to repeat the points that have already been made and confine themselves to five minutes, I will be able to accommodate almost all the Members.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY (Chittoor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill which has come not a single day too soon. Let me confess, Mr. Speaker, a sense of surprise from what I heard from my preceding speaker, Mr. Mohanty. The 20-point economic programme has been applauded by all and welcomed in the whole county; does it provide for the liquidation of rural indebtedness? In my opinion, this bill is only a part and parcel of the entire gamut of efforts undertaken by the Government to tackle this question of rural indebtedness and particularly the rural credit question. The whole country and the whole agricultural community has been put into a very invidious, very difficult and unprecedentedly difficult situation in regard to many of the inputs necessary for agriculture. Apart from unnecessary or unimaginative overraising of these imports, another critical input, namely credit, has also shrunk as far as agriculture is concerned. It has been pointed out by many knowledgeable and responsible

[Shri P. Narasimha Reddy]

economists and others in this country that the shaping of the anti-inflationary policies to which this Government has dedicated itself, has been lately successful. But it has been successful to an extent only with regard to agricultural sector, particularly with regard to the prices of the agricultural commodities. The control of prices or the fall in prices secured is almost virtually confined to the agricultural sector and not to the industrial sector This is partial or unbalanced, if I may say so. The result achieved has added another critical dimension to the agriculturists in respect of agricultural credit. The moratorium proclaimed has been, of course, a great help to the small and marginal farmers in this country. But they have not been baled out of the difficulties in which they continue to exist, on account of the paucity of the alternative sources of credit to them. It is true that the Commercial banks on which we had built up much of our hopes in regard to this aspect of the question, have not come up to the needs of the hour due to inherent constraints and difficulties which have been agonisingly apparent to everybody in this country. Mr. Mohanty has said that these commercial banks have branches in the rural sector. I beg to differ from this. They are not rural banks, they are almost urban banks functioning in a rural environment which has no relation whatsoever to the local conditions and circumstances and in order to fill that gap, in order to meet this lacuna, these regional rural banks as such are being sought to be inducted in this country. I have no doubt, in my opinion that though the beginning is small, though the beginning is slow, we will definitely make a leeway The Government has to realise that this question of agricultural credit has been neglected too long and too greatly. Even now in the fifth plan, credit allocation among the different sectors of the economy is op-sided, unrealistic and not tuned to the needs of the country and its economic development The other day I was going through an economic journal, which said that even in the fifth plan projections of rural credit, which is in my opinion under-estimated at the level of Rs. 3000 crores, the allocation to the agricultural sector continues to be on the low side—just about 8 or 9 per cent. of the loanable funds available in the fifth plan. This sort of allocation does not reflect the zeal and realisation on the part of the government to make good the lacunae in this respect and bail out the agricultural community from the traditional and age-long backwardness to which it stands condemned by these economic policies. Therefore, this attempt at opening rural banks is a timely and worthwhile thing and I hope the government will not lack in devising means and methods, powers and instruments, which will make them a success and not a repetition of the failure—to a limited extent, it was a failure—of the commercial banks in meeting these needs.

I would conclude by making a few suggestions. The Bill says that the rural banks are conceived of as children of the commercial banks and they will remain under their tutelage for five years with regard to recruitment and training of personnel Of course, this cannot be helped because these have got to be inducted in with a sense of urgency. Therefore, it is necessary to depend on the commercial banks to bring them into existence and foster their growth for a limited period But if this state of affairs is allowed to continue without the government devising alternative methods of management, training and recruitment of personnel for these banks, I am afraid it may be a repetition of the same story we have faced with regard to commercial banks. Unfortunately, their method of functioning and the ethos they have developed are such that they are suited only for urban environment. Therefore, suitable methods must be devised to man the rural banks with proper personnel to be recruited on certain progressive

principles and properly trained. I would go to the extent of saying that just as we should have bare foot doctors, we must have bare foot bankers to meet the requirements of rural areas. Apart from other things, the constraint experienced by commercial banks in functioning in rural areas has been the lack of imaginative support by suitable legislation and other measures on the part of the State governments. Just as in the case of co-operative societies, these rural banks should be given the necessary legislative and other support by the State Governments. Otherwise, the functioning of rural banks will become cumbersome and expensive and may not be able to meet the requirements of the situation.

With these suggesions, I wholeheartedly welcome the Bill.

श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा (नागौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में जो रिजनल रूरल बैंक्स के बारे में कानून विचाराधीन है, मैं उस का बहुत जोर से समर्थन करना चाहता हूं।

प्रश्न यह है कि इस बारे में एक आर्डिनेंस जारी करने, और अब उस को कानून का रूप देने, की आवश्यकता क्यों पड़ी। अगर हम पिछले छः सात महीने के घटना-क्रम को याद करें, तो हम देखते हैं कि कुछ हालात की वजह से देश में इमर्जेन्सी लागू की गई, और उस के बाद एक आर्थिक कार्यक्रम देश के सामने रखा गया। हमारी पिछली योजनाओं में कुछ कमियां रह गई थीं, जिन की वजह से हम इस देश के गरीब लोगों के लिए, खास तौर से जो गांवों में रहते हैं, उन के लिए कुछ ज्यादा काम नहीं कर पाये। इस लिए इस 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में यह निर्धारित किया गया कि देश के गांवों में रहने वाले छोटे काश्तकारों, सीमांतक काश्तकारों, खेती-बाड़ी में काम करने वाले मजदूरों और गांवों में काम करने वाले दस्तकारों को, जिन को हमारी योजनाओं ने आज तक अपना उत्पादन बढ़ा कर अपनी आमदनी में वृद्धि करने का मौका नहीं दिया, जमीन दी जाये, उन के लिए मकान बनाये जायें, अन्य सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जायें और उन की आमदनी में बढ़ोतरी की जाये। इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया कि जो लोग अभी तक कर्ज में फंसे हुए हैं, जो अभी तक अपने जीवन में कुछ भी स्वतन्त्रता का अनुभव नहीं कर पाये हैं, उन लोगों को किस तरह से राहत दी जाये। जब पहले के सूत्रों से उन को कर्जा मिलना बन्द हो गया, और कहीं और से उनकी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं हुई, तो एक आल्टरनेटिव व्यवस्था स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार ने यह आर्डिनेंस जारी किया, जो एक बिल के रूप में हमारे सामने पेश है।

पहले गावों में लांग-टर्म और मीडियम-टर्म क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था भूमि बंधक बैंकों के द्वारा और शार्ट-टर्म क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था को-आपरेटिव क्रेडिट बैंकों के द्वारा की जाती थी। लेकिन उनसे कुछ सीमित संख्या में लोग ही लाभान्वित होते थे, जिन्होंने विभिन्न इलाकों में अपने संगठन बना लिये थे। बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद स्थिति में कुछ परिवर्तन हुआ, लेकिन चूंकि वे शहरों में या अरबन एरियाज में ही केन्द्रित थे, और उन का ढांचा इस प्रकार का था, इस लिए हमारी यह आशा पूरी नहीं हुई कि वे गांवों के लोगों के लिए कर्ज की सुविधा उपलब्ध कर सकेंगे। इसी दृष्टि से सरकार ने रिजनल रूरल बैंकों के गठन की घोषणा की। इस प्रकार के पचास बैंक देश में

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

बनने का निर्णय हुआ। एक बैंक लगभग एक करोड लोगों को कर्ज की सुविधा देगा।

इस के अतिरिक्त कृषक सेवा सहकारी समितियों के गठन की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। ऐसी 60, 65 समितियां गठित हो चुकी हैं। कुछ बैंक विशेष दिलचस्पी ले कर उन संस्थाओं को चलाते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में उद्देश्य यह है कि छोटे और गरीब काश्तकारों, मार्जिनल काश्तकारों और गावों के दस्तकारों को आर्गनाइज कर के, उन को एक सूत्र में बाध कर, एक तरह के पैकेज प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत उन को वक्त पर क्रेडिट, बीज और खाद आदि देने और उन की उपज की मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था की जाये। अगर उन का उत्पादन बढ़ने से उन की आमदनी ज्यादा होगी, तो बैंकों का पैसा भी वक्त पर चुका दिया जायेगा। उस में जो सरप्लस पैसा जेनीरेट होगा, उस को मोबिलाइज कर के फिर उन लोगों के काम में लाया जा सकेगा। राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग ने इस नई व्यवस्था का प्रतिपादन किया था, जिस को सरकार ने स्वीकार कर लिया। ग्रामीण लोगों को क्रेडिट की पूरी सुविधा देने के लिए रिजनल सरल बैंको की कल्पना की गई। इस प्रकार के आठ रूरल बैंक बन चुके हैं। पांच तो शुरू मे बने, बाद में दो और बने और एक और कल बना। ऐसे पचास बैंक हमें अलग अलग इलाके में बनाने होंगे। एक करोड जनता एक बैंक के दायरे मे होगी। अब इस के लिए यह जो कहा गया कि आसू पोंछने के लिए रखा गया है, बहुत थोडा क्रेडिट रखा है, 1 करोड रुपये का कैपिटल और उसमें 25 लाख का तुरन्त सबसिडाइज्ड क्रेडिट रखा है, यह बहुत थोड़ा है, यह बात सही है, लेकिन हमारा आबजेक्ट क्या है यह आप देखिए। जैसा आपी कह रहे थे 3 हजार करोड़ रुपये का रूरल सैक्टों का कर्जा आज है, तो इस देश के अन्दर इन सारी बातों का लेखा जोखा सरकार के पास है कि कितने क्रेडिट की जरूरत आज गांवों में है, कितने की भविष्य में जरूरत है, आने वाले 2000 सेनचुरी के अन्त तक इस देश की जनसंख्या क्या होगी, उस समय हमारे क्रेडिट की क्या जरूरत होगी, इन तमाम आंकड़ों का संकलन सरकार के पास है। 16 हजार करोड़ की क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था चाहिए सेनचुरी के अन्त तक। लेकिन सारे की जरूरत शुरुआत में ही थोड़े पडनी है। धीरे धीरे उस की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। उस के लिए संगठन बनाना होगा, ट्रेनिंग का इंतजाम करना पडेगा, उस तरह की व्यवस्था को जमाना होगा। तो यह रूरल बैंक्स की खास तौर से जो जड जमाई गई है वह देश के गांवों में रहने वाले छोटे और गरीब लोग जिन को आज तक दूसरी क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था से फायदा नही मिला उन लोगों को इस व्यवस्था से फायदा मिले और ये बैंक उस ग्रामीण वातावरण में जन्म ले कर उसी के अन्दर अपना काम करें यह कल्पना इस की है। कल एक कम्युनिस्ट माननीय सदस्य जोर दे रहे थे कि इन में तनख्वाहे ऊची होनी चाहिए, शहरों के लोगों को ही बुलाया जाना चाहिए, मैं समझता हूं कि यह सारी बाते उस कल्पना के विपरीत हैं। (व्यवधान)..... आप मेरी बात सुनिए, आप के आर्गुमेंट्स ये थे कि शहरों के लोगों को रखा जाय, ऊंची तनख्वाहें दी जायं। यह ऊंची तनख्वाहें और बैंकों का ज्याद

खर्चा, जिस तरह की आप की पुरानी भूमिका है उस की वजह से गांवों में जा कर वह फिट नहीं होतीं। गांवों में फिट करने के लिए गांवों के लोगों को ही खास तौर से ट्रेनिंग दे कर, उन के साथ मेल जोल रख कर काम करना होगा।

वायबिलिटी बैंकों का पहला प्रश्न है। ये बैंक अगर वायबिल नहीं होंगे और पहले ही उन का खर्चा हम ने ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया, तो उन के लिए गांवों में रहने वाले गरीब लोगों की सेवा का काम करना बड़ा मुश्किल हो जायेगा। राज्य सरकारों के वेतनमानों के मुताबिक ही इन बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का वेतनमान हो यह बात जैसा बिल में प्रावधान है बिल्कुल उचित है। जैसा कहा गया स्टेट का क्या पे-स्ट्रक्चर होगा उस का ध्यान रख कर इन बैंकों के पे-स्केल का ढांचा रखा जायगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह सही दिशा है और इस तरह से कम धन में सही संस्था बना कर गरीबों की सेवा करने में ये बैंक कामयाब हो सकेंगे।

इस प्रकार की यह तो शुरुआत है जो आठ बैंक बने हैं और खास तौर से जैसा मंत्री जी ने कहा है बिल के कंसिडरेशन के भाषण में कि हम आने वाले 1977 के अप्रैल तक इस देश के अन्दर पचास के पचास बैंक कायम कर देंगे, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात होगी। अब इन बैंकों की शाखाएं खोल कर गांवों के हर आदमी की सेवा करने का जहां तक प्रश्न है कई आदमियों की कल्पना में जैसे यह बात थी कि यह कैसे होगा कि एक-एक आदमी को यह डील करें, करोड़ों आदमी हैं तो उन सब लोगों को डील करने इन बैंकों के लिए बड़ा मुश्किल है। उस के लिए उन लोगों को कृषक सेवा सहकारी समितियों में बांटा जायगा और उन सेवा सहकारी समितियों की 15-20 हजार की पापुलेशन आधार होगा, उस क्षेत्र में एक बैंक की शाखा होगी। वह उन लोगों की जितनी जरूरत है चाहे उद्योग के लिए है, चाहे खेती के लिए है उसको पूरा करेगी। यहां तक इस के अंदर आप ने कल एक शब्द कहा था जिस को बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने नोट नहीं किया कि इन बैंकों को अधिकार होगा कि ये अपने रेगुलेशन्ज बनाएं और उस के अन्दर इन सारी बातों की व्यवस्था होगी कि काश्तकारों को और छोटे लोगों को यहां तक कि जो उन की सामाजिक जरूरतें हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए भी दर्जा दिया जाएगा। उन के पुराने कर्जों को लिक्विडेट करने के लिए भी उन को कर्जा देने की व्यवस्था इस में रहेगी। साहूकार जिस तरह से गांवों में लोगों को निमा कर, उन को साथ ले कर चलता है, पर वह उन का शोषण करता है, इन बैंकों में और साहूकार में फर्क सिर्फ इतना ही रहेगा कि इन में उन का शोषण नहीं होगा, इन के खुले हिसाब होंगे, सही बात होगी, सहकारी तरह का सहकारी समितियों के कानून के मुताबिक ब्याज होगा, बाकी जिस तरह से काश्तकार शोषण करके उन की नीड्स का पूरा करता है, उन की नीड्स को उसी तरह से पूरा करने की व्यवस्था इन बैंक्स के जरिये होगी केवल उन का शोषण वहां नहीं होगा। इन बेहतरीन उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिये हमने इन बैंकों की शुरुआत की है।

जल्दी से सरकार इन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति की दिशा में आगे कदम उठा सके इसलिये यह आर्डिनेंस निकालना जरूरी था। लोगों के दिमाग में यह सवाल खड़ा हो रहा था कि एक तरफ कर्ज बन्द कर दिए, दूसरी तरफ उन के लिए क्रेडिट की व्यवस्था क्या होगी, इसलिये सरकार के लिए आर्डिनेंस लाना जरूरी था। वह लाया गया और

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

उस के बाद तुरन्त जल्दी कार्यवाही की गई इस की स्टियरिंग कमेटी बनाई गई है राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर, वह इन बैंकों का कैसे विकास हो, कैसे इन का प्रोति हो, किस तरह से इन का काम चल रहा है, इन तमाम बातों की देखरेख करेगी। जो सब से गरीब लोग इस देश के है उन का सेवा करने का काम इन बैंकों के जिम्मे होगा और जिस वातावरण में जिन धारणाओं के साथ इनका यह स्वरूप सामने आया है वह पूरा परफेक्ट है और जिस मंजिल पर हम पहुंचना चाहते है उस के लिए पूरा सक्षम है। अभी यह तो शुरुआत है, अभी पौध बाकी है। मंजिल इस की लम्बी है। जितना क्रैडिट इस देश के लोगों को चाहिये हम ने इस बात का पूरा अन्दाजा लगाया है और इस बात की पूरी व्यवस्था होगी। कृषक सहकारी समितियों के लिये कोमन ट्रैक्टर्स व सिंचाई व्यवस्था हो ताकि गरीब छोटे किसानों की खेती का उन्नति हो सके व कारीगरों के उद्योग को चलाने के लिए जितने भी साधनों की आवश्यकता हो इन बैंकों के जरिये उन साधनों को उपलब्ध करवाया जा सके। यह हमारे देश के लिए एक नयी व्यवस्था होगी। इस से एक नया व्यवस्था देश में आएगी और देश के ज्यादा से ज्यादा गरीब लोगों की सेवा करने में ये बैंक सक्षम होंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR SPEAKER I propose to call the Minister at 3 p.m and leave one hour for clause by clause discussion and third reading

श्री आर० वं० बड़े (खरगोन) अध्यक्ष महोदय, रीजनल रूरल बैंक बिल जो आया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि जितने काम 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम में हुए है उन में यह जो बिल है यह सब से ज्यादा महत्व का है। हम ने गावों में देखा है कि महाजनों के रूप में बैंक खुले हुए थे। अब महाजनों की जगह बैंक सबस्ट्रीट्यूट होने चाहिये। महाजनों के पास में शादी के लिए अन्तिम संस्कार के लिए तथा किसानों को और जरूरतों के लिए उनको कर्जा मिलता है साथ साथ उनका जो प्रोड्यूस होता है उस को भी महाजन खरीद लेते है। उस के लिए वह पैसा एडवांस करते है और बाद में प्रोडयूस जो होता है उस को खरीद लेते है। इस में इस के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है कि किसान जो उत्पादन करेगा या कारपेंटर जो माल तैयार करेगा उस को बैंक खरीदेंगे। यदि इस के अन्दर यह प्रावधान भी होता कि जो माल वह पैदा करेंगे उस को खरीदने के लिए बैंक तैयार होंगे तो यह बिल ज्यादा उपयुक्त होता। जैसा मैंने कहा और सब तरह से कर्ज देने के लिये बैंक तैयार होंगे लेकिन किसान जो प्रोडयूस करेगे उस को खरीदने के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया है। महाजन के पास वह पैसा लेने जाता है तो उस को कर्जा तो मिलता है साथ साथ वह यह भी कहता है कि तुम्हारी जो पैदावार होगी उस को तुम मेरे हाथ बेचना। तो वह उस से पैसे एडवांस ले कर अपना काम करता है और जो पैदावार होती है उस को महाजन को बेच देता है। आज किसान कहते है कि बैंक में पास जाते है तो कर्जा तो मिलता है लेकिन मेरा जो प्रोड्यूस होता है उस को बैंक नहीं लेता। तो उस के लिए भी कोई प्रावधान होना चाहिये था। मैंने ऐसा कोई प्रावधान इसमें नहीं देखा। आप ने कहा कि रूल्स में प्रावधान करेंगे लेकिन बिल में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है यह प्रावधान होता तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिलकुल परफेक्ट बिल हो जाता।

दूसरी बात इसमें आप ने लिखा है कि 1 करोड रुपया इन बैंकों के लिये दिया जायगा। अब आप पूरे मध्य प्रदेश को देखें तो 1 करोड क्या 10 करोड भी कम है

इतना कर्जा वहां है। इसमें आप ने सिर्फ 1 करोड़ रखा है। मैं समझता हूं इस एक करोड़ से कुछ होगा नहीं। यह आप ने बहुत ही कम रखा है। उस में 25 लाख रुपये स्टेट गवर्नमेंटस देंगी। इतने से काम नहीं चलेगा। एकोनामिक्स की किताब में लिखा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में महाजनों की जो पद्धति है उस को रिप्लेस करने के लिए अभी तक शासन ने अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया है। यह इतना कठिन काम है, महाजनों को किस तरह से निकालना है यह समस्या सामने है।

रीजनल रूरल बैंक आप ने अभी अभी भोपाल में खोला है। भोपाल में खोलने से क्या फायदा है क्यों कि वह केवल 10 मील तक कर्जा देते हैं। महाजन तो 20-20 और 30-30 40-40 मील तक कर्जा देते हैं और उस की वसूली करने के लिए उनके पास मशीनरी है। वह अपने मनीम को भेजते हैं जो जाकर कर्जा वसूल लेते हैं। कर्जा वसूल करने के लिये कोई मशीनरी नहीं है। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में सेंधवा से चाचरा पाटी बीस मील दूर है और कावरी चालीस मील दूर है। अगर उतनी दूरी से काश्तकार कर्जा लेने के लिए आयेंगे तो बैंक का ऐजेन्ट कहेगा कि तुम्हारा इलाका यहां से बास मील या तीस मील दूर है इसलिये हम कर्जा देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं ऐसी हालत में वह काश्तकार फिर महाजन के पास जायेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इन बातों पर ध्यान दें और सहकार से उसकी प्रोड्यूस को लेने का प्रावधान भी रखें। इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि आप काश्तकार से प्रोड्यूस लेने और दूसरी बातों की व्यवस्था इस बिल में करें।

SHRI SYED AHMED AGA (Baramulla) The establishment of the Regional Rural Bank is a very welcome step for the simple reason that the intention is to help the have-nots and the small farmers Earlier also, co-operative societies came into being with the same object, but actually they could not succeed in helping these weaker sections because they were small so far as their capital structure was concerned, and very much dependent upon the Reserve Bank But I think these Regional Banks are going to have a good capital structure and will not be dependent on the Reserve Bank

I hope that one of these banks will be allotted to Jammu and Kashmir also In case we are allowed one bank, I would like to suggest that it should not go to the help of the landlords, the upper middle class and others like them and again ignore the have-nots who have always been ignored for one reason or other

Again, these banks should not leave out the artisans and the craftsmen because they have come into being only for the purpose of helping such classes If they are established, they should not again say that these people are not credit-worthy, that they will not be able to pay back the loans and therefore loans cannot be advanced to them

The other aspect is that isolated actions like this are all right, but they are not going to do any good because the improvement of the weaker sections is dependent on many more things For example, in Kashmir we have many orchards The owners of the big orchards can go to the mandis outside the State and market their produce, but the owners of smaller orchards consisting of five or ten trees only cannot afford to do so and they have to sell their produce at distress prices to whoever will take them These banks can help them to keep back their stock and sell them at a proper price, but that along will not

[Shri Syed Ahmed Aga]

help. One-third of the total production of fruits just falls from the trees and a certain portion is pecked by birds, and they cannot be sold in the market. So, it is necessary that we must have the fruit processing industry for using such fruits without allowing them to go to waste. I would prefer Government taking it up, but there are many things that Government does not take up. The difficulty with the fruit processing industry in Kashmir is that sugar has to be brought from outside to Kashmir. Therefore, what is important is to make the fruit content more in fruit preservation and the sugar content less, which would be better from the point of view of health also. This cannot be done by the credit of the Rural Bank, this has to be done by the Government Government have to come to the help of those rural people or the food processing plants for educating public opinion outside that the food content is better for you and not the sugar content so that they buy it Therefore, an outright grant has got to go to the food processing plants.

Many years ago, I wanted to move it. I said that the food processing plants could come up, but the grant did not come and the whole thing collapsed.

The other point is about the artisans and the craftsmen. They are again dependent. You might give them bank loan and other things, but they want to dispose of their goods. How do they dispose of their goods? The Government does not buy; Government buys from the big shopkeepers. A team is sent by the Cottage Industry Emporium there. They buy the goods from the top class people and not the poor people. They ignore the poor man completely. If the Government does not come to their help and does not ask those people to buy from this class of people, it can do no good.

I want to give you an instance. Some time ago, I had something to do with the industrial craftsmen there about the sale of their goods. I made a complaint about it. At that time, the Indian Co-operative Union was under Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya. They were buying the goods, but they did not have funds. They used to take goods from the poor people on consignment basis as they could not afford to pay. I came here with the demand that they should be provided with fund so that they could buy goods outright. What happened then? I said that the Indian Co-operative Union should be provided with funds so that they could buy the goods outright. I do not want any grant, any aid, any help, because I can borrow from elsewhere. After that what had happened? After the Indian Co-operative Union was provided with funds it was converted into a Cottage Industry Emporium and they did not buy goods from those people from whom they were taking goods on consignment basis? They now went to the rich people and purchased from them. I told them that I had fought for them for fund and now they were ignoring those poor people. This is what happens. I want to make one point. This must be known to the Government and the Government must be alive to the fact that after all, the rich people take articles ultimately from the same craftsman. It is the craftsmen who are producing the articles and the rich people buy them and place them in good show-rooms. The rich people do not produce themselves. So, the point which I would like to make is that an isolated rural bank will not help unless it is dovetailed with the food processing units,

so far as the agricultural sector is concerned and the marketing of the industrial goods—so far as goods produced by the craftsmen and the small artisans—are concerned I hope the Government will try to coordinate the activities of the rural bank with the other Ministries and see that this bank does something.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS BILL—Contd.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Shri Jagannath Mishra

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हिन्दुस्तान गावों में बसता है। हिन्दुस्तान की उन्नति तभी सम्भव है जब गावों की उन्नति होगी। इस विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आज का यह विधेयक जिस पर इस समय चर्चा चल रही है बड़ा ही प्रभावकारी और उत्तम विधेयक है। श्रीमन्, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कृषि, व्यापार वाणिज्य, उद्योग तथा अन्य कार्यों के विकास के लिये प्रयास हो और उस प्रयास का नाम है—रीजनल रूरल बैंक। श्रीमन्, नाम से तो मैं उतना ज्यादा प्रभावित नहीं हू, कारण कि इस में "रीजनल" शब्द जुड़ा हुआ है, लेकिन अभी इस को जैसा रूप दिया गया है उसमें रीजनल का ही नाम लेना होगा। लेकिन मैं सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा—इसका अन्तिम लक्ष्य होना चाहिये—रीजनल शब्द को हटा कर केवल "रूरल बैंक" ही रखना। श्रीमन् आज गावों की जो हालत है वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। आप भी उस से पूरी तरह परिचित हैं—आजादी के 28 वर्षों के बाद भी विकास की किरण वहां नहीं पहुंच सकी है। जब-जब भी इस के विकास के नाम पर हम ने काम किये, लेकिन उस की किरण केवल बड़े शहरों तक ही सीमित रही, शहरों की दीवारों को छेद कर गावों तक नहीं पहुंच सकी, लेकिन आज के विधेयक से मुझे आशा है कि अब यह किरण गावों तक पहुचेगी और गांवों का विकास सम्भव हो सकेगा।

श्रीमन, आज हमारे ग्रामीण परेशान हैं। प्रथम तो इस लिये कि उन में से अधिकाश के पास जमीन नहीं है। दूसरे यदि किसी के पास जमीन है भी, तो उस की इतनी हैसियत नहीं है कि वह वैज्ञानिक और आधुनिक उपकरणों को खरीद सके और अपने खेतों का विकास कर सके। किसी भी क्षेत्र का विकास खेती अथवा उद्योगों के विकास पर निर्भर करता है, लेकिन दोनों के लिये पैसे की जरूरत होती है, न उन के पास खेती के विकास के लिये पैसा है और न उद्योग धन्धों के लिये पैसा है। जीवन-यापन के लिये लोगों को महाजनों का कर्जदार बनना पड़ता है और ये महाजन कितने बड़े होते है, कितने निष्ठुर होते हैं—यह कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है अप्प अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। गरीब हमेशा उस के चंगुल में पसा रहता है, उस के वहा से निकलने का कोई साधन नहीं है। यह विधेयक ही इस सम्बन्ध में एक आशा की किरण है। यदि यह विधेयक यहा पास हो जाता है तो मेरा विश्वास है कि इस से गरीबों का उद्धार होगा। इसलिये, श्रीमन, इस विधेयक जो आराये और उपधाराये हैं, वे बहुत ही प्रभावकारी हैं और उत्तम हैं, फिर भी मैं अपने कुछ सुझाव आप के समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि आप उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे।

[श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र]

अभी पांच ऐसे बैंकों की स्थापना हुई है और इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि मार्च 1977 तक पचास और ऐसे बैंक खोले जायेंगे, लेकिन यह तो दाल में नमक के बराबर है, कठिनाई तो वैसी की वैसी बनी रहेगी। अभी भी ऐसे बहुत सारे बैंक खुले हैं, भले ही उन का नाम रीजनल रूरल बैंक नहीं है जिन के उद्देश्यों में कहा गया है—गरीबों का भला करना लेकिन उन के कार्य कलापों और उपलब्धियों को देखकर यह कहना पड़ता है कि धनी धनी हुए हैं और गरीब गरीब। इस विधेयक को यदि आप गरीबों के लिये लाभदायक बनाना चाहते हैं तो हमें इस की शाखायें जहां-तहां खोलनी होंगी। मेरे विचार में प्रारम्भ में तो इसे प्रखण्ड स्तर पर खोला जाय ताकि ग्रामीण वहां तक पहुंच सके। इस काम के लिये आप को कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकता होगी अब अगर आप शहरों के कर्मचारियों को वहां लाद देते हैं, जिन को देहातों का ज्ञान नहीं है, जो वहां की समस्याओं से परिचित नहीं है, तो वही हालत होगी जो अब तक होती रही है। इस लिये मेरा सुझाव है कि ऐसे लोगों को वहां नियुक्त किया जाय जिन को देहातों की समस्याओं का ज्ञान है उन को इस काम में प्रशिक्षित किया जाय और वे लोग इस उद्देश्य से वहां जाय कि वे वहां केवल कुर्सी पर बैठने के लिये नहीं आये हैं, समाजसेवा के लिये आये हैं, गरीबों के उद्धार के लिये आये हैं।

इन बैंकों के संचालन के लिये निदेशक बोर्ड का संगठन हुआ है। इस विधेयक के मुताबिक इस में केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होंगे, राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि होंगे तथा कुछ दूसरे लोग होंगे। लेकिन जो वास्तविक प्रतिनिधि हैं उन के नामों की चर्चा इस में नहीं हुई है। मेरा विचार है कि उस बोर्ड में कम से कम जो मध्यम कृषि वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो कलाकार हैं, किसान मजदूर हैं, छोटे एन्टरप्रेन्योर्स हैं, उन के प्रतिनिधियों को अवश्य रखना चाहिये, जो अपनी बात को वहां बोर्ड के सामने रख सकें और अपनी समस्याओं की पूर्ति करा सकें। श्रीमन्, आज कर्ज देने में जो सब से कठिन चीज सामने आती है, वह है—जमानत देना। उस को सबूत देना होता है कि मेरे पास इतनी सम्पत्ति है, तब उस को कर्ज मिलता है। हमारे ग्रामीणों की आज जो हालत है उस की चर्चा मैंने आप के सामने पहले की है—उस के पास न तो जमीन है और न कोई दूसरी सम्पत्ति है—ऐसी हालत में उसे कर्ज कैसे मिलेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में यह बात अंकित है कि हम गरीबों को जमीन देंगे। तो इस आधार पर जब कृषि का सामान देते हैं या जमीन देते हैं किसी भूमिहीन को, उसी वक्त ऐसी व्यवस्था हो कि हम उस को कृषि के लायक उस की आवश्यकतानुसार या तो उपकरण दें या उन को खरीदने के लिये पैसा दें जिस से वह उपकरण खरीद सके और खेती का काम कर सके। यह बहुत आवश्यक है।

कर्मचारी जो कर्ज देते हैं मेरा निवेदन है कि उन में समाज सेवा की भावना होनी चाहिये, उन्हें उदारता बरतनी होगी। जैसे अगर किसी के पास जमीन नहीं है बल्कि मकान है तो उस की वैल्यू के मुताबिक गरीब को कर्ज दे, अगर मकान नहीं है कोई और सम्पत्ति है तो उस के मुताबिक कर्ज दे, और अगर वह भी नहीं तो पंचायत के गारन्टर बनने पर उस को कर्ज दे और अगर यह भी न हो तो उस के शरीर पर कर्ज मिले। अभी ऐसा नहीं होता जिस के कारण उन को बड़ी दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। हम कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं कि गरीब लोग जो कर्जा

महाजनों से लिये हुए हैं वह कर्जा अदा न करें। इस वजह से अब गरीब लोगों को कर्ज नहीं मिल रहा है। अब मान लीजिये उस के पास खाने को कुछ नहीं है, तुरन्त वह बैंक से पैसा ले नहीं सकता और महाजन डर के मारे देता नहीं है, इस विकट परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए बैंक की कार्यवाही ऐसी होनी चाहिये कि जब आवश्यकता पड़े तभी उसे मदद मिल जाय। तब इस विधेयक की उपयोगिता होगी, इस योजना का मकसद पूरा होगा।

धारा 9 के मुताबिक इन लोगों के प्रतिनिधि अवश्यक होने चाहिये जिन की मैंने पहले चर्चा की है। तभी यह योजना उपयोगी हो सकेगी। धारा 11 में कहा गया है कि चेयरमैन का पांच वर्ष का टर्म होगा और साथ ही यह भी कहा गया है कि उस का दूसरा टर्म भी दिया जा सकता है। मेरा कहना है कि उसे 5 साल के बदले 3 साल का टर्म दिया जाय और दुबारा मौका देने के बाद फिर तीसरी बार मौका न दिया जाय।

धारा 12 (2) में है कि अगर कोई चैयरमैन इस्तीफा दे दे तो क्या होगा मेरा कहना है कि बिना सोच विचार के अगर इस्तीफा देता है तो हमें इस्तीफा मानने में हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिए। इसी तरह से धारा 17 में कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध मे कहा गया है। मेरा कहना है कि इस में लोकल लोगों को प्रीफ़रेंस देना चाहिए क्यों कि वह स्थानीय लोगों से परिचित होते है और वह उन की मदद कर सकेंगे। इस काम के लिए थोड़ा बहुत उन को प्रशिक्षण दे कर नियुक्त किया जाना चाहिए।

अन्त में यही कहूंगा कि 50 बैंक खोलने की चर्चा चल रही है जो बहुत कम है। मैं फिर कहता हूं कि बैंकों की संख्या बढ़ायी जाय जिस से अधिक से अधिक गरीब लोगों को इस से फ़ायदा हो। और यह जो रूरल बैंक खोलने जा रहे हैं उनकी यूटिलिटी को घर-घर तक पहुंचा देना है जिस से गरीबों का उद्धार हो।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI ARAVINDA BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I welcome this Bill and I congratulate the hon. Minister for two reasons. As far as the Bill is concerned, I feel that it has been drafted well. Some hon. members expressed some fears, but I do not have any, because it has a wide ambit, it is so loosely worded that it can include anything at later stages as the rules provide. I also want to congratulate the hon. Minister on this that he has stated clearly in his 'objects that it is to improve the economy. In other words, it is to create a self-generating economy in this country. As far as the other Bills like that relating to smugglers and other things are concerned, I view them as negative Bills, but so far as this Bill is concerned, it is a positive piece of legislation that can create a self-generating economy; it will touch practically 85 per cent of the population of this country. When we talk about self-generating economy, I would like to point this out. In the year 1954, a rural credit survey was made by the Reserve Bank and by Mr. Karve, and they said that the rural indebtedness in this country was to the tune of Rs 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 crores. This morning an hon. Member said how these people by these Regional Rural Banks are going to fill in the gap or pay back the loan of Rs. 3,000 crores. I am not in agreement with this kind

[Shri Aravinda Bala Pajanor]

of statement because this is only to give input or to create a generating power in the economy. Many of us here in the House as also outside have talked about the 20-point programme, but the question is how it is going to be implemented. Some of them have called it a modern *Bhagwat Gita*. I am not of that view. It is not to be read and kept like that. This has to be implemented through pieces of legislation like this. That is why, at the outset I congratulated the Minister for this piece of legislation. This piece of legislation can create generating power for the rural population to survive in their dwindling economy.

It was mentioned that this is to help the marginal farmers, the smaller farmers, the artisans and others who live in the villages. I think, there is one scheme for helping the marginal farmers through the banks and there are a number of banks which are helping the agriculturists. But there they fail because the commercial banks or the nationalised banks do not go to the root of the problem and help them. If I remember correctly, in the southern State, the State Bank has adopted one village and there they give a package plan for all the needs of the agricultural society. They give crop insurance, they give industrial ideas and they also help financially, but if you want to help them through this piece of legislation by giving them loan only, I am afraid, this will not solve the problem.

As you know, Sir, the Rural Credit Survey Report 1954 had indicated that simply giving loans to the farmers or the marginal farmers, as we call them in the modern terminology, and the landless labourers, as we very often call them, would not be helpful, unless you give them the ideas to save time and to use the time in a productive manner to improve their economy. Alms cannot help this country and we had a bitter experience of PL 480 and other things. So, Sir, if alms are given to the poor, that will go to the idle sector. Apart from this, they should be given expert advice also.

It is indicated in this legislation that 50 regional banks will be set up. I do not know, how the hon. Minister is going to divide this country into 50 zones. I come from a Union Territory; I do not know, how he is going to take care of it. In the Financial Memorandum attached to the Bill, he says that Rs. 6.52 crores would be needed for it. There are a number of Union Territories. In the definition clause, it is said that the "State Government" means in relation to a Regional Rural Bank established in a Union Territory, the Central Government. The State Government has to give 15 per cent and the Central Government 50 per cent of the loan. That means 65 per cent will be there from the Central Government. It may not, therefore, be Rs 6.52 crores, it may be much more than that.

I think, the Minister is having an idea in his mind to divide the country into 50 parts and these 50 parts will have their own regional centres and these regional centres will have the power to create a number of small banks or the branches all over the country. It is also stated that the Bank will sponsor, or the nationalised banks and the commercial banks or the private banks may be permitted to sponsor a particular village or a number of villages to be taken into its ambit and then the Central Government can come in through the Rural Regional Bank to finance, advise and guide them. As far as the finance is concerned, Government can create finance, but to guide them and advise them you require experts.

They have spoken about the directors, the management committee, etc. That is the reason, I say that they have so loosely worded the Bill that they can improve the situation as they gain experience in due course of time We have had a bitter experience. When you appoint directors, bureaucrats will be appointed; they do not understand rural problems. Many of us are from villages and we understand rural problems. We require expertise for the rural areas. What kind of expertise is required in these areas is a question to be understood from the farmers' point of view. Therefore, when you appoint Directors or when you appoint Members to the Committee, you please look to this small fact, whether they are suited for that particular post. If you take a Punjab man and post him to Tamil Nadu, I am afraid he will not do the job satisfactorily. Similarly, if you take a man from Kerala and post him to Bihar, he will not be able to understand the problems of the place. So, it is better to take people from the local areas and inject them into these committees or Boards and develop the area concerned.

When you want to develop these banks with the help of co-operatives, I remember the sad experience I had It was in one of the Southern States. I would not name it. They publicised that they would help co-operative unions. A Drivers' Union approached them for some help and they were asked to contribute a sum of Rs. 10,000 which they instantly did, but the Bank is not coming forward with its promised help. All the time they state that they are studying the matter This is a typical bureaucratic attitude and if that is also followed in this Bill, I am afraid, we will never achieve the aims for which this legislation is meant.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to say—I will be failing in my duty if I do not say that—whether he is contemplating Pondicherry and other Union Territories to be covered by this legislation He said that they have already fixed five banks and that two more banks are coming up. I hope the Minister will see that the Union Territory of Pondicherry is also included in one of the 15 Banks which are contemplated.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar): I welcome this particular measure and the Bill brought forward by the hon. Minister. No doubt many hon. Members have spoken in favour of the Bill barring one or two who have expressed their opinion in the reverse direction

What I find from the Bill is that the main thing has been missed. Why are we coming to-day with this new idea of Regional Rural Banks? It is because for so many years we have been seeing the various aspects of the inbuilt operations of the financial institutions meant for these people for whom this Bill provides for. What are those? Recently, after nationalisation, some of the banks were asked to have branches in rural areas Then in rural areas we have the co-operative institutions. Then, there is the Agricultural Refinance Corporation. The sum total of all this is that we are not yet in a position to get even 20 per cent benefits to those for whom it is meant. Having regard to the fact that this is the basic rationale of having Regional Rural Banks, the Government has now come forward with the idea which I welcome, to have a sort of a *via media*, not on the basis of the co-operations, not on the basis of the commercial banks, but in between these two. It will have the merits of the co-operative banks. It can go easily to the rural people, the agriculturist, the artisan, etc., and also it will have a

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

certain commercial expertise. Why are not our co-operative institutions, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and other so-called institutions in the line in a position to satisfy even to the extent of 20 per cent of the needs in this regard? The basic reason is we have certain operational difficulties or drawbacks either in the co-operatives or in the other institutions. They want a sort of security against the money advanced or some capital invested. Even in the co-operatives they have stipulated certain formulations. But our concern is the poor people. Unfortunately, all these small and marginal farmers in the country, about 70 per cent of them, are really poor people and these are the people who, according to the Planning Commission, are living below the poverty line It may come to 40 or 45 or 50 per cent of the total population. In some States, it will be more. But what should be our approach? Our approach should be whether we can just lend some amount of money for productive purposes either to particular artisans or to group of agriculturists or individual agriculturists or farmers without having any security. The question is whether giving of loans or some financial assistance to those people should be asset based or it should be on the basis of its own productive products? When a poor agriculturist goes to the rural bank, the question is asked whether he has land Often, he says, "I am a landless labourer, I have no land, but I can put forth labour" This labour must be utilised for the productive purposes in order to rejuvenate national economy. That is the basic idea.

I would like to emphasise that due consideration may be given to the in-built drawbacks of these institutions which we had so far. These in-built drawbacks must be removed. Those drawbacks can be removed only if the process of this asset-based loan is given a go by.

Now I come to the question as to how to come forward with help. I can give a suggestion to the honourable Minister in this regard. There is an artisan. He may not have land or small securities. He can produce something with his own sweated labour. That daily sweated labour is worth Rs. 10. By his sweated labour he can produce a little raw material worth Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 in the market. This productive labour can be capitalised in the form of giving certain loans and assistance from these banks. That should be the idea. You can have a simple economic theory. Suppose 'C' is the capital. Capital is equal to the economic value of the product plus this labour and the product coming out is multiplied by his own value. To that extent loan can be given to the persons without assets.

Sir, this is a new idea. I would only expect the hon Minister to come forward with this promises Now, how to implement it? This facility should be extended not only to Pondicherry, but it should be given in all the districts—not only where these regional rural banks are, but also in all the notified backward districts in the country. I mean to say this facility should not be limited to those which are earmarked for special subsidy, but to other districts as well, the number of which is 184. 184 branches should be opened. For example, I would say, in my district which is a backward one, such facility should be given.

I would give another idea to the hon. Minister through you. It is a new line of thinking. It is good by and by you are trying to have a sort of control over this whole production and at the same time you see that our national

economy prospers. We have a number of commodity boards, such as Tea Board, Coffee Board and so on and so forth Also you are having a sort of Tobacco Development Board For all this plantation, it is better to canalise Government finances Our finances should run through proper channels I would request the hon Minister to consider whether we may have a sort of Plantation Banks so that all plantations of the cash crops might be financed through the Plantation Bank We can directly go to the producers of various forms of plantations

With these words, I thank the hon Minister very much and I hope that this facility should be extended as far as possible keeping in mind whatever difficulties we had in the co operative sector or might have cropped up here

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER I think the House earlier agreed that the Minister will reply at 3 P M I have a long list from the Congress party I will try my best to accommodate as many as possible within this half an hour, but I would request them to confine to five minutes so that more can have an opportunity to speak I can only pick and choose in a situation like this

SHRI DARBARA SINGH I know that you know so much of agriculture that making a short speech is a difficult task for you

श्री दरबारा सिंह (होशियारपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह रेवोल्यूशनरी काम करने के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को मुबारकबाद देता हूं। मैं यह बात इस लिए कहता हूं कि इस से पहले रुपये का बहाव शहर की तरफ था। सब कामर्शल बैंक शहरों के बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को रुपया देते थे। अब उस सरमाये का कुछ हिस्सा गांवों में जायेगा, और उन लोगों के पास जायेगा, जो प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने वाले है। इस कानून का यही एक मकसद है।

हम यह नहीं कहते कि 20-पायंट प्रोग्राम कोई भगवत गीता है, लेकिन इस के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए जो कदम उठाया गया है उस का हमें सराहना करनी चाहिए। पहले छोटे आदमी को कर्जा मिलने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं था। हम लोग कई सालों से इस हाउस में कहते आ रहे है कि देहात में रहने वाले स्माल फार्मर्ज लैंडलैस कल्टीवेटर्ज और टिनाटस की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाये, जिन को बड़े बड़े जागीरदार और सरमायादार कर्ज देते है और बांडिड लेबर की शक्ल में, या किसी और शक्ल में अपने नीचे दबाये रखते है।

यह ठीक है कि कामर्शल बैंक्स बहुत तेजी से और एफिसेंसी से काम कर रहे है। लेकिन नान-रेजिडेंटस के लिए फारेन एक्सचेंज में अपना हिसाब खोलने के लिए कोई सहूलियत नहीं दी गई है। मैं दो माह के लिए बाहर गया था। लोग लाखों पौंड और डालर यहां भेजने के लिए तैयार है लेकिन उन के लिए कोई सहूलियत नहीं है। गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में कदम उठाया है, लेकिन नीचे बैंक वाले इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते है। देहात में यह जो काम शुरू किया गया है उस में यह फारेन एक्सचेंज का रुपया बहुत मददगार साबित हो सकता है।

पहले विलेज लेवर के लिए पैसा देने का कोई सवाल नहीं था। हम ने कहा था कि फसल के एगेंस्ट उस को कर्जा दिया जाये। चूंकि इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, इस लिए 1973 और

[श्री बरबारा सिंह]

1974 मे फूड प्राडक्शन मे कमी हुई । यह जरूरी है कि हम उन लोगो को कर्जा दे, और तेजी से दे, ताकि वे अपनी प्राडक्शन को ज्यादा बढा सके । मार्केट मे सब से पहले माल लाने वाला स्माल फ़ार्मर होता है । अब उन लोगो को तेजी से मदद देनी चाहिए ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि इसके लिए हाई रेट न रखा जाये बल्कि साधारण रेट रखा जाये । यह भी जरूरी है कि कोआपरेटिव सर्विस का एक कम्प्लेक्स बनाया जाये, जहा से उन लोगो को इनपूट्स और ट्रैक्टर की सर्विस मिल सके । अगर उन लोगो को ये चीजे मुहैया नही की जायगी, तो इस रुपये का यूटिलाइजेशन ठीक तौर पर नही हो सकेगा । इस लिए सरकार को ऐसे कम्प्लेक्स बना कर छोटे किसानो और टिनाट्स की सब जरूरियात को पूरा करना चाहिए । जहा तक स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज का ताल्लुक है — टिसन्ज को भी कुछ न कुछ पैसा दिया जाये । आज हालत यह है कि अनएम्पलायड लोग शहर की तरफ भागते हैं । अगर सरकार उन को शहर से वापस देहात मे लाना चाहती है, तो उन के लिए देहात मे एनशार्ड इनकम का इन्तजाम करना होगा, और वह तभी हो सकता है, जब कि ऐसे कम्प्लेक्स बनाये जाय । मैं मानता हू कि रुपया कम है । इस के लिए और रुपये की जरूरत है । लेकिन यह शुरुआत बहुत अच्छी है और इस के लिए मैं मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई देता हूं ।

पता नही, बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स और एस्टाब्लिशमेंट में कहा से लोग ला कर हम पर लाद दिये जायगे । हम नही चाहते कि शहर के मझे हुए लोग, जो इस वक्त कर्जा नही देते है, जिन मे जनसघ अभी भी कायम है, हम पर लाद दिये जाय, और वे हमारे काम को भी इतना स्लो कर दे कि गाव के लोगो को कर्जा न मिल पाये । प्रासीजर का इतना सिम्प्लीफाई करना चाहिए कि अगर आज किसी ने अर्जी दी, तो एक हफ्ते मे उस का वेरिफिकेशन हो जाये और कर्जा मिल जाये । अगर ऐसे हालात आप पैदा कर सके तो बडी अच्छी बात है । उनके साथ साथ बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स के सम्बन्ध मे यह कहना चाहूगा पचायती राज आप यहां कहते है बडा अच्छा है, बडी अच्छी चीज है, लेकिन बाहर उसका गला घोटा जा रहा है । डिसट्रलाइजेशन जब आप चाहते है तो डिसट्राइजेशन मे आप उन लोगो को लीजिए जो लोग चुन कर आए है, वह कोआपरेटिव मे हो, लेबर कोआपरेटिव मे हो, या कहीं और से हो, उन मे से जो नीचे के वर्ग मे हो उन को ही लीजिए न कि कही से थोप दीजिए । यह जितना एस्टब्लिशमेंट हो वह वहा से ट्रेड कर के उन को भेजिए न कि हम पर थोप दीजिए। इन अल्फाज के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हू ।

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola). Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make only two suggestions The first suggestion that I would like to make is this While we were thinking of having these rural banks, we decided to abolish the existing banking arrangements in the rural areas. We wanted to do away with the moneylenders We always cried that the capitalist system should go Unless

you have an alternate system and unless it is adequate enough, how can this be done? For traders, don't have alternate system. If you do not have a substitute arrangement how can you abolish the moneylenders? If you do not have a substitute arrangement, then the remedy becomes worse than the disease. Therefore, sometimes I felt that we should have tried in some form to rationlise and discipline the existing system itself. Anyway, that is a larger issue and I am not going to trouble the Minister.

As far as this system is concerned, you must have adequate number of banks and branches in the rural areas if you really want them to be effective. But, then the help that should be given to the people should be in kind. My friend, the hon Finance Minister will say that he is a banker and he is only concerned with giving money But, we as Government, cannot adopt such an attitude and act in water-tight compartment I therefore suggest that you should have an arrangement by which you may link that with other arrangements. If you want to give any help do that in kind rather than in cash. After all, what does an agriculturist need? You are not giving them the help which they are going to use for marriage and other purposes. You are going to help him for developing the inputs of agriculture. The help that you want to give him should be in kind. If you want to help a landless labour, let him have a buffalo, cow or give him help for development of poultry You may help him through the machinery that you may have. I know what used to happen in the matter of giving taccavi loan and things of that sort. There used to be some mischief being played in the matter of giving taccavi loan If you want to help him, please do that in kind as it will be a productive help. If he is an artisan, help him in getting the raw materials; if he is a craftsman, give him help in getting the raw material such as leather, etc., Similarly, if he is a smithy, give him the help in kind and not in cash. In rural areas try to help them through cooperatives of their own in kind. If this is done that would be better. This was a major suggestion that I wanted to make My last suggestion is this: this has been repeatedly made by my other hon. friends. I endorse that. That is, the beard of directors must essentially be from those and from amongst these whom we are trying to help.

श्री नवल किशोर सिन्हा (मुजफ्फरपुर) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक को मैं आर्थिक मुक्ति का एक संदेश मानता हूं शोषित जनों के लिए । जो राजनैतिक दासता को दूर करने के लिए लड़ाई शुरू हुई थी और जिसका दूसरा पक्ष आज उजागर हो रहा है आर्थिक दासता को दूर करने के प्रयत्नों में यह उस का एक अंग है। इतना समय नहीं है इस विधेयक के प्रत्येक पहलू पर रोशनी डाली जाय । और उसकी जरूरत भी नहीं है, क्योंकि मेरे बहुत से मित्रों ने बड़े अच्छे विचार इस सम्बन्ध में प्रकट किए हैं । मैं सिर्फ अपने अनुभव से माननीय मंत्री जी को एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं और एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या इन प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंकों की अपनी कोई विस्तार सेवा भी होगी ? कोई प्रमोशनल सर्विस, कोई एक्सटेंशन सर्विस इनकी होगी या नहीं ? क्योंकि मेरा तजुर्बा है कि हमारे देश में बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद जो बैंकों का विस्तार हुआ है उसमें बैंकों के पदाधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की कोई दिलचस्पी अपने काम को आगे बढ़ाने में नहीं रही है। यदि यह जिम्मेदारी आप उनके ऊपर नहीं देंगे तो इन प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंकों की भी वही अवस्थाएं होंगी

[श्री नवल किशोर सिन्हा]

जो दूसरे बैंकों की हुई है। इसलिए मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि इस विलेटेड आवर में भी अगर माननीय मंत्री जी एक क्लाज जोड़ दें कि रूरल बैंक का अपनी प्रमोशनल सर्विस, अपनी एक्सटेंशन सर्विस रखनी ही पड़ेगी तो बहुत अच्छी बात होगी।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मुख्यत यह जो विधेयक है वह लघु और सीमांत किसानों के लिए है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं आपने क्लाज (18) में वर्ड "पर्टिकुलरली" क्यों लिखा है। इसमें जो आपने शब्द पर्टिकुलरली लिख दिया है वह बड़ी भ्रांति उत्पन्न करेगा। आज आप भले ही इस बात को न मानें लेकिन व्यवहार में इससे भ्रांति पैदा होगी। भ्रांति इस तरह से आयेगी कि जब भी आप रूरल बैंक को कहेंगे कि अपने काम को आगे बढ़ाओ तो वह जल्दी से जल्दी रुपया बांटना शुरू करेंगे जिसको भी मुनासिब समझेंगे लोन दे देंगे। इसमें लघु और सीमांत किसान उसके लाभ से वंचित होंगे और बड़े किसान उसका लाभ उठाने की स्थिति में आ जायेंगे। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि सेक्शन (18) में "पर्टिकुलरली" को हटा कर उसके स्थान पर 'ओनली' रखना चाहिए।

तीसरे—सेक्शन (8) में आपने लिखा है कि जो परिषद् होगी, प्रबन्धक बोर्ड वह बिजनेस प्रिंसिपल्स पर और पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में काम करेगा। पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट वाली बात ठीक है लेकिन बिजनेस प्रिंसिपल्स का क्या मतलब है? बिजनेस प्रिंसिपल्स के माने यह होते हैं कि कोई लोन ऐसा न हो जो अनसिक्योर्ड हो। आप आर्टिजन्स को भी लोन देना चाहते हैं। आर्टिजन्स का नाम आपने लघु और सीमांत किसानों को अलग रखा है। अगर आप आर्टिजन्स को पर्सनल सिक्योरिटी पर लोन नहीं देंगे तो उनको लोन कैसे मिल सकेगा? बिजनेस प्रिंसिपल्स में, जहां तक मैं जानता हूं, आजतक पर्सनल सिक्योरिटी पर लोन देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसके लिए आपको नयी पद्धति कायम करनी पड़ेगी तभी वह लोन पा सकेंगे।

एक बात और है। इस बैंक को आप किस तरह से खोलेंगे, यानी कहां पहले खोलेंगे और कहां बाद में खोलेंगे? इसका विचार आपने अपने मन में रखा होगा और इस के आदेश भी आप जारी करेंगे। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस देश में सिंचाई की योजनाओं को लेकर जो एरियाज डवलपमेंट एथारिटी बनी है जो कि संतुलित योजनाओं के साथ 25–26 इस देश में होगी या एम एफ डी ए और एम एफ एल के जो 87 ब्लाक्स पहले बने थे—उन क्षेत्रों में यदि इस योजना को पहले लागू करेंगे तो उसका एक लाभ यह होगा कि वहां पर बेसिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ेगी। यदि दूसरे एरियाज में करेंगे तो वहां पर बेसिक इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर पहले बनाना पड़ेगा। यदि आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो लघु और सीमांत किसानों तक इस देश में पहुंचना बड़ा मुश्किल है। ढाई और पांच एकड़ वालों तक पहुंचना और वास्तविक रूप में उनकी मदद करना—इसके लिए जरूरी है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में आपका काम पहले से चल रहा है जो एरियाज आइडेंटिफाइड हैं वहां पहले इसकी शुरुआत करें। वहां निश्चित रूप से तत्काल उनकी सहायता इस परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कर सकते हैं, अन्यथा मुझे भय है यदि

इन बातों पर विचार न किया गया तो इन की वही हालत होगी जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की हुई। इन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के द्वारा लाखों सीमान्त किसानों की मदद करने की कोशिश की गई, कारीगरों की मदद करने की कोशिश की गई, उस में हमारे सामने जो बाधायें आईं वैसी ही बाधायें यहां भी आयेंगी।

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगंज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रीजनल बैंकों की स्थापना की बात चल रही है, मुझे इस के सम्बन्ध में दो-तीन बातें निवेदन करनी हैं। सब से पहली बात तो मुझे यह कहना है कि इस समय जो बैंक गांव के लोगों को ऋण देने के लिए काम कर रहे हैं यदि आप उन के कार्य-कलापों को देखेंगे तो आप पायेंगे कि उन की गति कुछ नहीं है। उसी तरह से जब ये रीजनल बैंक खुलेंगे तो यह स्वाभाविक बात है कि उन का कहीं पर मुख्यालय बनेगा। तब जैसा नवल किशोर बाबू ने कहा कि जो विकास प्राधिकारी है, उन के दफ्तर के नजदीक इन के कार्यालय हों, ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे जो मार्जिनल किसान हैं वे तो गावों में फैले हुए हैं, तब क्या उन को 100 मील या 150 मील से आप के दफ्तर में आना सम्भव होगा? मेरे विचार में तो यह बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। इस लिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि उन बैंकों के खोलने के साथ ही आप को उन की शाखायें भी तुरन्त देहातों में खोलनी चाहिए तभी आप किसानों की उन का लाभ पहुंचा सकेंगे। अगर ब्रान्चेज नहीं खुलेंगी तो कोई भी लाभ छोटे किसान और सीमान्त किसान का नहीं होने वाला है।

दूसरी बात—आज जो सूद की दर चल रही है—वह 17–18 परसेन्ट हो गई है। कोआपरेटिव्ज के माध्यम से भी जो लोन दिया जा रहा है, उस लोन पर भी इतना चार्ज करने लगे हैं। अगर सूद की दर को कम नहीं किया गया तो किसी भी तरह का लाभ इन छोटे किसानों को नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए सरकार को यह निर्णय भी लेना है कि अल्प से अल्प हम कितना सूद ले सकते हैं और उसी दर पर हम रुपया किसानों को उपलब्ध करायें। आज जो सूद कामर्शियल बैंक, कोआपरेटिव बैंक किसानों से ले रहे हैं, उस से कम सूद पर आज महाजन से किसानों का पैसा मिल जाता है। यदि आप महाजन के चंगुल से किसानों को छुड़ाना चाहते हैं तो सूद की दर कम कीजिए।

तीसरी बात—आज आप खेती के विकास के लिए किसानों को या छोटे-छोटे कारीगरों को अपना धन्धा करने के लिए पैसा जुटाने हैं। मान लीजिए किसी किसान ने अपनी खेती के लिए आप से पैसा लिया तो आप उसे वह सहायता काइण्ड में देते हैं खाद के रूप में या बीज के रूप में देते हैं। मेरा देहातों का अपना यह अनुभव है—मान लीजिए उसी समय उस का लड़का बीमार हो जाता है या उस का लड़का आ कर उस से कालिज की फीस मांगता है, तो वह बेचारा उस पैसे को जुटा नहीं पाता है और वह खाद बेच कर फीस दे देता है। इस तरह से जिस परपज के लिए वह लोन मिला था, उस के लिए उस का उपयोग नहीं हुआ। इस लिए मेरा कहना है कि खेती या काम-धन्धे के लिए लोन देते समय आप को उस की दूसरी आवश्यकताओं का भी ध्यान रखना होगा, उस के लिए भी सहायता जुटानी होगी, जिस से कि वह पैसा दूसरे काम में खर्च न हो जाय। इस काम के लिए भी आप को अपने पास प्रावीजन करना होगा। यदि आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कर सकेंगे तब

[श्री रामदेव सिंह]

तो ये बैंक सफल होंगे और किसानों को इन का लाभ पहुचना, अन्यथा आज जो स्थिति है वह किसी से छिपी नहीं है। अभी कल ही एक योजवान मुझे मिला, जिस ने सरकार की योजना के अन्तर्गत कैमिस्ट का दवाखाना खोलने के लिए पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के पास एप्लीकेशन दी, डेढ़ वर्ष हो गया कुछ नहीं हुआ, कहां जाता है कि मकान या दूसरी कोई सिक्योरिटी दो। जब कि योजना में है कि ऐसे लोगों को अलग से कोई सक्योरिटी या गारन्टी नहीं देना होगा। फिर भी उसे सेक्योरिटी और गारन्टर देने के लिए विवश किया जा रहा है, और चूंकि वह दे नहीं पा रहा है इसलिए उस को कर्ज डेढ़ साल से नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Bill, although I agree that in the context of the rural credit survey report and estimates and guess estimates of rural indebtedness it does not go very far. But even an 8000 kilometre journey starts with the first step and this is a first step in a healthy direction. There are many agencies to look after credit in the rural areas: co-operative credit, credit from the nationalised bank sector circumscribed within ten mile limit or so, agricultural refinance corporation which has not made its impact felt in the countryside yet, the SFD and other agencies. I should suggest that there should be much greater co-ordination among those agencies if we are to make an impact of the order which is required by the circumstances of the situation and this has become altogether overdue..

As regards parameters, the extrapolation of Rs. 16,000 crores credit which you are going to pump into the countryside by 2000 AD or an agricultural production which you propose to increase from 115 million to 200 million or so during that period, the parameters the exercise in drawing marcodynamic clonometric models is all right. But here and now the position is grim. The village people have been cut off from the channels of credit which they were accustomed to and the vaccum has to be filled up quickly. From that angle fifty rural banks do not go far. I should suggest that concentration should be made in those areas which are not covered by marginal farming schemes, medium farming schemes or other schemes whatsoever. It is particularly those places which have to be attended to first in selecting the location of regional banks.... (*Interruptions*). I should suggest that this concept of credit for the agricultural sector should be linked up with the larger concept of our energy. What are you going to do with gobar gas plants, windmills and things like that. Rural banks can come forward, supported by nationalised banks to make a start which will have a long range effect, healthy effect on our economy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is something much bigger.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: No, Sir, Rs. 2,000 will get you a gobar gas plant to start with; if fifty regional banks start each supporting ten, it will spread quicker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your five minutes are over.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: In stenographic language, I suggest that we require soft loans. Government is getting soft loans from international agencies all the time and in various forms. We have to give soft loans to these farmers and

because of that the employees of the rural banks must be content with getting lower salary grades.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Shri N. C. Parashar.

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA: I support the Bill.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I have only to make two suggestions.

The regional rural banks are being established with a specific purpose. After getting experience of other bigger banks, the Government has thought of this type of banks. Moreover, the cooperatives have also offered goods. So, the regional rural banks are coming up. But I want to request the hon. Minister to pay particular attention to the recruitment of staff to these rural banks because if we refer to the report of the Banking Commission, we will find that the recruitment to the nationalised banks has been a dark record of personal favouritism, casteism and all sort of things. So, we want that in this new rural banks, these things should not come up and the persons appointed there must have a rural background. They must be able to serve the masses they must know that the banks which they are going to serve are going to be expanded in the future days. The report of the Reserve Bank of India for the year 1974-75 suggests that there are certain under-banked States. This is worked out on the basis of population as to how many thousands of people are being served by one branch bank. The population is not the right criterion. We must also take area and the distance into consideration. In States like Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh, people have to walk for miles to get the facilities of the banking because those States are not thickly populated. Though in Himachal Pradesh there are 181 branches of the other types of banks which means for every 19,000 people there is a branch, the distance to be travelled by a man may be larger for getting banking facilities. Whereas in Punjab for every 14,000 people there is a branch of the bank and the population of Punjab is three to four times more than that of Himachal Pradesh.

Sir, I want to support the point of view which was evolved by Sardar Darbara Singh that the Panchayati raj institution must be involved in the rural banks. There must be a system in which the policy of sanctioning loan must be effected in co-operation with the people who are serving in the villages. If the bureaucrats overpower this also, the tragedy would be that one day these banks will fall in the same manner as the other banks. So, I suggest that the Members of Parliament, members of the Panchayat Samitis and the Notified Area Committees and the Chairmen of the local Municipalities must be associated in one way or the other in the evolution of policy of sanctioning loans.

In April 1973, 206 Members of Parliament, all from the Congress Party, submitted a memorandum to the then hon. Minister for Finance; Shri Chavan, representing that the policy of sanctioning loans is very defective and it must be radically changed and also the policy of recruitment of staff to the banks should be changed. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this point is also taken into consideration and that the under-banked States are given preferance and also the regional rural banks are given a rural touch in the management, recruitment of staff to these banks and in sanctioning of loans.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, kindly consider granting half-an-hour more for discussion on this bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ask your Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members. Atleast one thing is evident that quite a large number of hon. Members have already participated in the discussion and many more want to participate in the discussion. This indicates that the provisions of the Bill are interesting to them. Sir, while introducing the Bill, I tried to outline the necessity of bringing this piece of legislation There is no denial of the fact that for quite sometime we are working on the rural credit problem and more so rural indebtedness and when the 20-point economic programme was announced by the Prime Minister on 1st July, 1975, immediately thereafter, the Finance Minister announced that in order to take care of the problem created by rural indebtedness and to cope with the situation and to fulfil the new measures which have come in the way of declaring moratorium or liquidity of the rural indebtedness, regional rural banks will be established. Some hon. members have said that compared to the magnitude of the problem, the effort we are making is quite insignificant. I would not go into the quantum of the performance or enter into a controversy about the figures. One thing is clear. By the end of 1978-79, the short term credit requirement in the rural areas would be of the order of Rs 3000 crores. How do we meet it? The existing institutions like cooperatives and rural branches of commercial banks at best can take care of Rs 1700 to 1800 crores So, there is a big gap to be bridged The establishment of regional rural banks is just one step to bridge it partly if not fully.

15 hrs.

What has been the achievement of the commercial banks in the field of agriculture with reference to their expansion in the rural areas? On the eve of nationalisation, the total number of rural branches of commercial banks was 1839, i.e. 22.4 per cent. After six years, in June 75, the figure rose to 6800 or 36.3 per cent. It is the accepted principle of the nationalised commercial banks that if 100 new branches are opened, 48 should be in the rural areas. I am not saying this just to impress the performance of commercial banks in the agricultural sector. This sector was absolutely neglected and some improvements have taken place since nationalisation. At the sametime, I do admit that much more remains to be done. The same is the case with regard to the number of accounts. Before nationalisation the number of accounts operated in the agricultural sector was 1.0 lakhs. After six years, it rose to 23.9 lakhs. The amount rose from Rs. 162 crores on the eve of nationalisation to Rs. 768 crores after six years. In spite of that, the gap is there. To bridge it partly, this scheme of regional rural banks is coming.

The logical question that arises is, what are the criteria for opening rural banks? We have made out certain general principles on the basis of which they will be opened. Each nationalised bank will be entrusted with the opening of at least one such bank. At the same time, it would be our endeavour to see that atleast one regional rural bank is opened in each State. I do admit, so far as criteria is concerned, that according to the number of people, certain States may be termed as well served areas, certain others are moderately served areas. At the same time, there may be certain pockets, certain areas and certain districts even in the so-called well-served areas where special attention is required to be taken. That is the reason why we are emphasising that there will be one rural bank at least in one

State. At the same time, it has to be kept in mind that the rural bank is just a supplementary institution. There are cooperative agencies and where the cooperative banks and cooperative institutions are powerful, much of the job of the rural bank could be done by the cooperatives. When we had the meeting of the State Chief Ministers some time in August, 1975 at least two State Chief Ministers explained the position in their States and the level of development of cooperative movement. Therefore, we can have regional rural banks in these areas some time later, on identifying the suitable place and location.

Now the question is why we are selecting 50. Of course, 50 is not a golden number that it can neither be reduced nor increased. According to exigencies of requirements, the number may go up and the number may go down. The same is the case with the branches. If required, it can go up to 100 or it may be less than 100 or it may be 50. That may depend on the actual requirement and the situation under which they will be functioning.

So far as the present scheme is concerned, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have entrusted one regional rural bank to take care of one district or two districts and in rare cases it may be three districts. While making observations while introducing the Bill. I pointed out that already regional rural banks have been established and a few more are likely to come up by the end of March, 1976 and we hope to fulfil our target by the end of March, 1977. In this connection, Sir, certain hon. Members wanted to highlight about the inclusion of local representatives in the Board of Directors of the regional rural banks. We have objected to the scheme firstly because of the reason that afterall, these are rural banks and these are not agencies to give subsidy. These are to run efficiently and in each and every bank certain commercial elements would ge there and, therefore, the board of management and board of directors should be professionalised and it should consist of experts. Even at the initial stage if we want to have elected representatives therein either in the form of elected representatives from the Kisan Sanila or from such organisation. I think the objective of the Bank will not be fulfilled. At the same time, I can assure the hon. Members that even in the board of directors of the present commercial banks, we do nomihave experts from agriculture and from other fields of life whose services would contribute in furthering the interest of the bank. Therefore, at the present stage, their is no bar to nominate experts from their localities in the board of directors. Scope is there; but just to suggest that a certain number of people will have to be taken from one organization or the other, would only complicate the situation. Another question has arisen in that context, *viz* why we are suggesting deliberately that the pay-scales of the staff in the rural banks would be different from those of the other commercial banks. Sir, the reason is obvious. There is no denying the fact that the particular pay-scales in the banks' service and recruitment are to some extent responsible for our not getting sufficient number of people to man the rural branches of these commercial banks. Quite a large number of the rural branches are not manned properly; and sometimes, even when they are, either the managers or the staff officers want to go immediately back from those rural areas; and they try to get transferred to certain city or urban branches. Therefore, this is a point which we shall have to keep in mind. Secondly, in these types of institutions, we want to associate our State Governments in a bigger way. That is why we have suggested that they will take part in the share capital also. 15 per cent of the share will

[Shri Pranab Kumar]

go to the State Governments. They will have their own nominees in the board of directors, apart from those of the Central Government and of the sponsoring banks. Therefore, they have to function with the close cooperation of the various developmental agencies set up by the State Government, i.e. with the block development officers and people in the Extension services.

SHRI VASANT SATHE. Is the pay-scale going to be higher in the rural banks?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Then, how is the purpose going to be served?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The pay-scale will be at par with that of the State Government employees functioning in that particular area. For example, I may say that the pay-scale of the branch manager of a particular block, or a particular area will be equal to the scale of the BDO, similarly the pay-scale of the clerks will be at part with the State Government employees in similar organizations. Otherwise, there will be a chance of there being a distortion; and it may not be possible for us to involve those types of people in the way we would like to do. At the same time, various State Governments have suggested on this particular point, that it may not be possible to have a better type of coordination if the branch manager gets 4 times the salary of the local SDO or BDO It is not theoretical; it has happened in practice. Many times, in practice, some sort of an ego and some undesirable ideas come into the minds of the bank officers and bank managers; as a result, a better type of coordination is not evolved. Therefore, we wanted to see that the people will be recruited as far as possible from the local area. There is no denying the fact that the local people, if recruited, would understand the local situation much better. Therefore, I agree with the suggestion of the hon. Members that in order to man the rural banks, we shall have to recruit as far as possible people from the area concerned, because they will have a first-hand knowledge about the social and economic problems of that area. But regarding the senior officers, of course we shall have to recruit them through the Banking Service Commission which will recruit people for the commercial banks also. But regarding the recruitment of other types of people, we shall have to recruit from the local personnel, as far as possible. And in regard to the present capital structure, I would like to add only one more point. Hon. Members had asked: "How far would you be able to meet the requirements, if your paid-up capital is only Rs. 25 lakhs and the total capital is Rs. 1 crore?"

The hon. Members would agree with me that the resources of a bank do not depend on its paid up capital, it depends on its deposits. Therefore, if these banks are in a position to mobilise resources, mop up local resources, I do not think the fact that the paid-up capital is only Rs 25 lakhs would stand in the way of the functioning of these banks or their expansion.

During the course of his speech, Shri Mohanty, made one observation that a particular branch in Haryana was opened on the 2nd October 1975 but no work was transacted

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: What I said was that it was ceremoniously opened on the 2nd October 1975, but it did not function till November.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I would like to correct his information. I do not say that he gave this wrong information deliberately, but he was wrongly briefed. This particular branch was opened on the

2nd October 1975 in Bhiwani Now the deposits total Rs 43,424 and disbursements Rs 2,49,227

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Sir, he has not answered my point

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE If I remember correctly, he said that though this branch was opened it did not function I am saying that it is functioning I do not know whether it function only from the 1st of November but he said that it did not function

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY I did not say that

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE The total disbursements amount to Rs 2 49 227, small and marginal farmers is 50 and rural artisans 103 Even if it had been opened on the 2nd October and started functioning on the 1st November these are the figures This is not today's position but the position as it obtained a few days back So, one can come to the conclusion that the performance of this particular rural bank is not as bad as tried to be depicted by Shri Mohanty . (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The debate should not degenerate into a type of warfare between two members Whatever you have said is on record and what he has said is also on record People who read the record will draw their own conclusions If I allow this sort of thing, then there will be no end to the personal controversies on the floor of the House

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE Another hon Member wanted to know whether the functioning of these banks will be on par with that of the commercial banks My submission is that the procedure would be much simpler which would be convenient for the local people Sometimes there is a complicated procedure in the functioning of the commercial banks, even in rural areas, so that the local people cannot take advantage of these facilities In the case of these banks, the functioning procedures would be much simpler But all these details cannot be provided in the Act itself That is why we are providing them in the rules

Shri Das Chowdhury wanted to know whether the functioning of these banks will be too much security-oriented It is true that some type of security would be needed But, at the same time, procedure would be simpler We want to leave these things to be determined by the local officers in order to meet the local requirements They can frame rules to deal with these matters especially when they are dealing with artisans and landless labour even in the case of commercial banks the question of security does not come in Take the case of a loan to a share cropper What he is hypothecating is the crop which is yet to be harvested So that system prevails even now We would like to have that system extended more and more to the rural population.

With these words I would request the hon Members to pass this Bill unanimously

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER In response to the request of Members I shall allow them a question each, but I shall confine myself to the list before me

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDI (Sangli) Can the hon Minister assure the House that at least 50 per cent of these banks would be located in the drought prone areas of the country

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput) May I know how many of these banks will be set up in tribal areas to provide them with institutional finance?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed) May I know in what way the acts of commission and omission of the nationalised banks will be eliminat-

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

ed by the regional rural banks in their functioning in the rural areas as far as guarantee of security and staffing pattern are concerned?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) क्लाज 18 में जो "पर्टिकुलरली" शब्द का उपयोग किया गया है, मैं चाहता हू कि मंत्री महोदय उन शब्द को वापस ले ले। दूसरा निवेदन मुझे यह कहना है कि जो मिक्स्ड फार्मस है जो खतो के अलावा दूसरे-दूसरे कामो मे लगे हुए है, उन को भी इन बैंको से सहायता मिलनी चाहिए।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE It is not possible to give an assurance that 50 per cent of these banks will be opened in the drought prone areas If they have the agricultural potential, we shall try to see how they can be accommodated

The same is the case with establishing these branches in the tribal areas

Regarding elimination of the acts of omission and commission of the nationalised banks, I have already answered this point

Help will also be extended by these banks to the particular communities mentioned by Mr Mandal

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

That the Bill to provide for the incorporation regulation and winding up of Regional Rural Banks with a view to developing the rural economy by providing for the purpose of development of agriculture trade commerce, industry and other productive activities in the rural areas credit and other facilities particularly to the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers artisans and small entrepreneurs, and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER. The question is

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill

Clause 5—(Authorised Capital)

SHRI K M 'MADHUKAR (Kesaria) I beg to move—

Page 3 lines 17 and 18,—

for 'one crore" *substitute* "five res" (10)

इस के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है और माननीय सदस्यो के जो भाषण हुए है उन को मैने बहुत गौर से सुना है और सुनने के बाद मुझे यह लगता है कि लोक सभा की जो कंसैन्सस आफ ओपीनियन है, मेरा कमण्डमैंट उसी के आधार पर है और यदि मंत्री महोदय इस को कुबूल कर लेते है तो जो हाउस की मंशा है वह पूरी हो जायेगी। मैं समझता हू कि इस में उन को कोई एतराज नही होना चाहिए। आप ने इसमें एक करोड रुपये की पूंजी की बात कही है मैंने अपने संशोधन मे पाच करोड रुपये का सुझाव दिया है। मैंने ऐसा क्या कहा है? ऐसा इस लिए कहा है कि बैंकिंग का फंक्शन हमेशा रिसोर्सेज पर निर्भर करता है। क्योंकि एक करोड की पूंजी इन रीजनल बैंक्स के लिए जो खोल रहे है उस से काम पूरा नही होने वाला है, इसलिए इस पूंजी को बढाया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE *I have already explained that* the paid-up capital or the authorised

capital does not relate to the viability of the bank. That is why I cannot explain it further.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 10 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 10 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 5 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6—(Issued Capital)

SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': I beg to move—

Page 3, line 26,—

for "twenty-five lakhs" *substitute* "one crore" (11)

Page 3, line 29,—

for "fifteen per cent." *substitute* "ten per cent" (12)

Page 3, lines 35 and 36,—

for "such capital shall also be subscribed in the same proportion as is specified in sub-section (2)."

substitute—

"such capital shall be subscribed wholly by the Central Government and the Sponsor Bank" (13)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments Nos 11, 12 and 13 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 11 to 13 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 6 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 7 and 8 were added to the Bill

Clause 9—(Board of Directors)

SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 18, *insert*—

(d) not more than three persons from the duly recognised Kisan Sabhas representing the interest of poor and small peasants of the area of a particular Regional Rural Bank;

(e) not more than two persons from Khet Majdoor Sabha representing the interest of agriculture labourers of the area of a particular Regional Rural Bank" (14)

SHRI S P. BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia): I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 18, *insert*—

"(d) not more than five directors representing poor peasants and agricultural workers nominated by the most representative organisation of peasant and agricultural workers determined through secret ballot." (1)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 18, *insert*—

"(d) at least two representatives of organised kisan movements in the country." (19)

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: What my amendment suggests is that the persons from the agricultural labourers and poor peasant must be elected through a secert ballot. There is no question of confusion about the

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

Directors. They will really protect the interest of the rural people. Therefore, the Minister must accept it.

श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर" उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है कि बैंकों के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में हम विशेषज्ञों को रखेंगे उस से काम नहीं चलेगा क्यों कि तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि रूरल बैंक का उद्देश्य तब तक पूरा नहीं होगा जब तक छोटे किसानों को और खेत मजदूरों को आप बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स में नहीं लेते है, अखिल भारतीय किसान मजदूर सभा आदि संस्थाओं के प्रतिनिधियों को जब तक आप इन पर नहीं लेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आप जब इन लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को रखेंगे तो लोगों का इस योजना में इनवाल्वमेंट होगा और यह योजना सफल होगी। नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंकों का जो अनुभव है वह यही है कि उन से छोटे किसानों का भला नहीं हुआ है, बल्कि बड़े किसानों का फायदा हुआ है। इसलिए छोटे किसानों को और खेत मजदूरों को इस बैंक के बोर्ड आफ़ डायरेक्टर्स में आप को लेना चाहिए।

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा संशोधन बहुत ही सीधा सादा है। मैंने मांग की है कि संगठित किसान आन्दोलन के दो प्रतिनिधि निदेशक मंडल में रखे जाये। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि किसानों के ऐक्सपर्ट रखे जायेंगे। आप उन को रखिये, मुझे उस में कोई विरोध नहीं है। लेकिन जो किसानों की समस्याओं से सीधे रूप से जुड़े हुए है, उन्हीं के बीच में काम करते है, उन की समस्याओं को अच्छी तरह से जानते है, उन्हें जरूर रखा जाय, बड़े बड़े एक्सपर्ट लोग इन की बातों को नहीं जानेंगे। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन है कि जो आर्गेनाइज्ड किसान मूवमेंट हैं जिस में ज्यादातर गरीब और मझोले किसान है और उन्हें ही कर्ज की ज्यादा जरूरत पड़ेगी इन बैंकों से, तो ऐसे लोगों के प्रतिनिधियों को अगर आप नहीं रखेंगे और अलग अलग से लोगों को ले कर इन को छोड़ देंगे, उस से आप का मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा। इसलिए मकसद पूरा करने के लिए आर्गेनाइज्ड किसान मूवमेंट के लोग रखे जाये।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We have submitted that the inclusion of the elected representatives of the small and marginal farmers, landless labourers, artisans and from all categories who will be benefitted from this bank will not serve the purpose That is why I have nothing to say about it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have replied to that in your main speech. I shall now put amendment Nos. 1, 14 and 19 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 14, 1 and 19 were put and negatived

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 9 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

Clause 10 was added to the Bill

Clause 11—(Chairman)

SHRI K .M. 'MADHUKAR': I beg to move—

Page 4, line 29,—

after "an individual" *insert*—

",from among the representatives of peasants and agriculture labourer,' (15)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move—

Page 4, line 35,—

add at the end—

"only for one more term" (20)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जो निदेशक मंडल के अध्यक्ष होंगे इस में उनके बारे में यह व्यवस्था रखी गई है कि उनको दुबारा और तिबारा भी चुना जा सकता है, यानी एक बार से ज्यादा भी चुना जा सकता है। मैं इसको सीमित करना चाहता हूं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक बार और। उसके बाद उसको न चुना जाए। इतना ही मेरा संशोधन है। ऐसा न हो कि एक ही आदमी को पेंशन देने की दृष्टि से बार बार चुना जाता रहे। एक बार उसको और मौका दिया जाए उससे ज्यादा नहीं। मेरा विश्वास है कि कम से कम इस संशोधन को तो मान ही लिया जाएगा।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The Chairman will be the chief executive of the Bank and he will be appointed by the Central Government. Therefore, we have kept the provision like this. If we find that his service is needed in the Bank, it may be extended. But we do not like to limit it by making a provision that he will be appointed only for one term.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put amendments Nos. 15 and 20 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 15 and 20 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 11 was added to the Bill

Clause 12—(Disqualifications)

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move—

Page 5, lines 13 and 14,—

omit "in the opinion of the Central Government," (2)

Page 5,—

after line 14, *insert*—

"(d) is, or has been involved in money lending business licensed or unlicensed." (3)

In place of "in the opinion of the Central Government", I suggest that persons involved in licensed and unlicensed money-lending business should not be taken in.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We have to appoint some persons from the banks. Somebody may interpret the function of bank officers as a function of money-lending. If we accept his amendment, it will preclude persons in the Board of Directors who are working in the banks.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I put his amendments Nos. 2 and 3 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 2 and 3 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 13 to 16 were added to the Bill

Clause 17—(Staff of Regional Rural Banks)

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move—

Page 6,—

for lines 41 to 46, *substitute*—

"Provided further that the remuneration of officers and other employees appointed by a Regional

[Shri S. P. Bhattacharyya]

Rural Bank shall be at par with remuneration of other bank employees in urban areas and in no case there shall be any reduction in remuneration and service conditions of such bank employees." (4)

Page 7, lines 1 and 2,—

for "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or any other law for the time being in force no"

substitute "Every" (5)

Page 7, lines 8 and 9,—

for "may be entrusted or delegated to them by the Board"

substitute "are being done by the banks in urban areas" (6)

SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': I beg to move:

Page 6, line 31,—

after "17. (1)" *insert* "As far as possible" (16)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 6, lines 45 and 46,—

for "of the State Government and the local authorities of comparable level and status in the notified area"

substitute "and officers of the Nationalised Banks" (21)

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: The bank employees must be going on according to the ordinary rules of the banks and their union conditions. That will make it really helpful so that the organisation can properly function and the employees also do satisfactory work.

श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर" : इस में मैं यह लाना चाहता हूं कि दूधियों की जो सोसाइटियां हैं, मछुओं की जो सोसाइटियां हैं, कृषि श्रमिक सहकारी सोसाइटियां जो हैं, बुनकर सोसाइटियां और अन्य सहकारी सोसाइटियां जो छोटे किसानों तथा कृषि श्रमिकों का प्रतिनिधित्व करती हैं उनको भी लेना चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों को ऋण मिल सके । ऐसा आपने किया तो उत्पादन को भी बल मिलेगा, उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा और साथ साथ उन लोगों को ऋण भी मिलेगा और उनके ऋण की समस्या भी हल होगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस संशोधन को मंत्री महोदय को मान लेना चाहिए । इसके बारे में नियम तो बने हुए हैं । मैं कोई नई बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । लेकिन इनको भी इस में शामिल कर लिया जाए तो अच्छा रहेगा ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इन बैंक्स के कर्मचारियों और अफसरों के वेतनमान तय करने के जो नियम इस बिल में सरकार ने तय किए हैं उनके अनुसार राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों और अफसरों के जो वेतनमान हैं और इनके जो वेतनमान होंगे उन में आसमान जमीन का अन्तर होगा । आपने यह कहा है कि इन बैंकों के कर्मचारियों और अफसरों को राज्य सरकारों के अफसरों और कर्मचारियों के बराबर तनख्वाह मिलेगी या स्वायत्त संस्थाओं के अफसरों और कर्मचारियों के बराबर जो उस इलाके में होंगे, इससे उनके अन्दर असन्तोष पैदा होगा और आपके काम में गड़बड़ी होगी । ऐसा करके आप बैंक कर्मचारियों में फूट पैदा करने की कोशिश करते हैं । आपकी इस कोशिश की मुखालिफत होगी । इसका विरोध जनरल बैंक एम्प्लायीज भी करेंगे और इन बैंकों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी भी करेंगे । इसलिए ऐसी कोशिश आप न करें । इनकी आप शिकायतें की कोशिश

करें और दोनों को समान वेतनमान देने की व्यवस्था करें। वही इनको भी दें जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों के कर्मचारियों को मिलता है।

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I explained this particular point and the structure of the staff in regional rural banks. I explained why we have brought out this scheme. And when we took up this matter with the State Chief Ministers, they also particularly emphasized this point that it should be on par with the prevailing pay-scales of similar types of people working in those areas. Therefore, this is not of the major features of these banks and I am not afraid that, as Mr. Shastri said, it will create any dis-content because, if we make it clear to those persons who are recruited, they will know what will be the pay-scales and only after knowing and accepting them, they will go and join.

As for their future, I don't want to go into the future.

Regarding the second point raised by Shri Madhukar, the existing provisions of the Bill cover all sorts of cooperatives and, therefore, each and every individual cooperative being mentioned would not be required; the existing provision covers all cooperatives.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I now put the amendments Nos. 4, 5, 6, 16 and 21 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 4 to 6, 16 and 21 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause—18 (Business which a Regional Rural Bank may transact

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 7,—

after line 29, *insert*—

"(3) Every regional rural bank shall give credits to small and poor farmers and agricultural labourers at special concessional rate of interest and repayment facility with easy instalment and adopt helping attitude in the matter of security for loans." (7)

SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': I beg to move:

Page 7, line 21,—

after "including" *insert*—

"milkmen societies, fishermen societies, agriculture labour co-operative weavers' societies, and other co-operative societies representing the interest of small farmers and agriculture labourers" (17)

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): I beg to move:

Page 7, line 25,—

add at the end—

"including the purpose of meeting the consumption requirements of agricultural labourers" (18)

SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: I suggested that the loans must be at a special rate and for a long term. And the security question must not be mentioned in the Rules but it must be clearly stated that rural areas branches may, according to the directions, give loans without security to agricultural labourers or poor peasants. Otherwise rules alone will not help. That is why I suggested it.

श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर" : मेरा कहना यह है कि इस में स्पष्ट होना चाहिए कि जो नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक होंगे उन में जहां तक बहाली का सवाल होगा स्थानीय लोगों को बहाल किया जाएगा। स्थानीय लोगों की बहाली की बात जब मैं कहता हूं तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

कि मैं स्थानवाद का प्रचार करता हूं । यह मेरा उद्देश्य नहीं है । लेकिन उनको स्थानीय समस्याओं तथा स्थानीय परिस्थितियों की जानकारी होगी । और उनको नियुक्त करना अच्छा होगा । एम्प्लायमेंट उनको देने के लिहाज से तथा वहां की समस्याओं की जानकारी के लिहाज से भी और साथ साथ इन बैंकों का कारोबार सुचारु रूप से चले, इसके लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि आप इसको मान लें

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): The Bill is restricted to the granting of loans only for agricultural purposes. What my amendment seeks is that loans or credit should be granted even for consumption purposes Especially, when the bonded labour system is over, unless there is an alternative arrangement for agricultural labour, and consumption loan is granted, they will again be put into trouble. So I would request the Minister to agree to my amendment.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: There are two points mentioned by the Hon'ble Members, one about security by Mr. Bhattacharyya and the other about consumption loan. I would like to submit that, regarding rate of interest, we have already made it quite clear that they will be on par with the cooperative because, if we reduce the rates beyond those charged by the co-operatives, then the entire co-operative movement will be affected. At the same time, it will be less than the rate of interest charged by commercial banks and therefore, one advantage will be there.

Regarding consumption loan, there too, we will have to be very selective. I do appreciate the point of the Hon'ble Member, but we will have to be selective, otherwise, the bulk of the advance received from the bank will be channelised into non-productive uses and we cannot take that risk. But so far as education and medicine are concerned, there may be some concession of consumption loans in this respect; but I do feel that it would be better if we leave it to the local authorities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put all these amendments to Clause 18, Amendments Nos. 7, 17 and 18, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 7, 17 and 18 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 18 was added to the Bill

Clauses 19 to 34 were added to the Bill

The Schedule

Amendment Made:

page 14,—

after line 6, *insert*—

"*Signature.*

Signed before me.

Dated " (9)

(*Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Schedule, as amended, as added to the Bill

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

I have a number of names here of Members who want to speak in the Third Reading. I do not want to prevent anybody, but I want them to play according to the rules. The rules say that, in the Third Reading, only arguments in support of, or in opposition to, the Bill should be advanced. The details of the Bill should not be discussed....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Are there rules?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, I can read out the rules if you want.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: That is cited only in our case and not in the case of Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In every case. Just now I shut out Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy. Does he belong to the Opposition?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He is not so strong a Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can take this for granted. I will never say anything here that is not according to the rules.

The details of the Bill should not be referred to again. Arguments advanced in the First Reading and in the Amendments stage should not be advanced again. Subject to these, you can have something to say.

Mr. N. K. P. Salve:

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I shall try to confine myself strictly within the rules that you have extrapolated now. If the cardinal postulates of Clause 18(1) are what I have understood, to be, then it may be taken that I am opposing that Clause..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you opposing the Bill?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I will try to fall strictly within the rules. Clause 9, as far as I am able to understand, deals with the business which a regional rural bank may transact; it is confined only to either agricultural activities or to other productive activities. Even persons who are men or small means have to be engaged in trade. If this is going to be the scope of the business of the rural banks, then there is going to be a very basic difficulty. We are very shortly going to have enactments as a result of which all the petty moneylanders who are advancing money to the weaker sections of the society against pawning of goods, mainly ornaments, would be no more. In fact, the Maharashtra State has already made suitable legislation in that respect, and these moneylenders who were extorting and exploiting and who were virtually running the rural economy of our country have been put out of business. But there is a second facet of the whole matter, and that is that the people who were dependent on the moneylenders for money—at the time of need, sometimes some one went and powned a ring or bangles or something eles to borrow money—would be left absolutely helpless in the rural areas. Such people come from a weak and vulnerable section of the society and I think, it is a part of our 20-point programme that we provide succour, help and redress to such people who have been neglected for too long. I want to know from the Minister, whether or not in clause 18(1), rural bank's functions would include advancing money to replace the petty money lenders against proper security.

My second point is with relation to Clause 22, which contemplates:

> "For the purpose of the Income-tax Act, 1961 or any other enactment for the time being in force relating to any tax on income, profits or gains, a Regional Rural Bank shall be deemed to be a cooperative society."

By a fiction of law, a rural bank would be treated as a cooperative society. I am sure, Sir, that you are aware that under the Income-tax Act,

[Mr. N. K. P. Salve.]

the cooperative society or a bank which deals outside the fold of its membership has to pay heavy tax on its income. As it is, you say, you are going to charge lesser rate of interest than the cooperative banks, or you are going to charge equal rate of interest. The cooperative banks are, however, dealing with their members; they are not liable to pay any income-tax. So far as you are concerned, here you are going to have only three members, Central Government 50 per cent, sponsoring bank 35 per cent and State Government 15 per cent. Therefore, your entire profits would be liable to a very heavy taxation. If that happens, the growth will be adversely affected. I want you to tell the House, as to whether this aspect of the matter has been duly considered, because we want these rural banks to flourish, we want them to grow and we want them to have more and more funds so that larger section of the people can be covered.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, As the Deputy-Speaker has warned us to limit our speeches strictly within the rules, I will try to confine myself briefly to certain observations which I have been provoked to make after the speech specially of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

It has been shown here as if they are going to achieve something for the rural people which will change the situation in the rural sector. We have our experience when the banks were nationalised. What is the result? They have given statistics here about their performance in the rural sector, but so far as I know, after the nationalisation of banks, the big houses, the monopoly houses got seventy percent of the help which the other small and medium entrepreneurs including the rural people did not get. After this, there will be no magical change; the samething will be repeated. We have got our experience. Just like Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, you Mr. Chairman, come from the eastern region, where not a single cooperative bank has been successful. On the other hand, these have become looting ground for the vested interests. I can name one co-operative society, Begampur Bara Co-operative Society for the artisan weavers. Rs. 96,000 have been looted; no steps have been taken by the Government either against the co-operative inspectors or anybody. I want to state here categorically that this Regional Rural Bank will be nothing but a stunt like Gharibi hatao programme and it will simply give additional handle to the vested interests in the rural areas and some recruits will be there from the rural population, who are acting as agents of the Congress in the villages; nothing more than that.

You have said that security will be needed for loans. An agricultural worker is not getting his job for nearly six months in a year from where he will get the security; an ordinary artisan from where he will get his security.

There is a Section in the Bill in which it has been mentioned that group loans can be given. We have got our experience in the British days, how the vested interests in the rural areas used to exploit the poor peasants in the name of taking loan in groups. They used to go and the District Magistrate or anybody who was entrusted with the loan would give loan only to a group in which there would at least be one who owned some land. But these land-owners would very often exploit the poor people and would rarely share the loan amount with these who did not own any land or property. This is gong on still in the villages. So, this rural banking, whatever name you may give it and in whatever way you may try to present it before the people, is nothing but a stunt on behalf of the government again to hoodwink the masses. No poor villager, no poor peasant will be benefitted by this. If you want to do something, first see that the agricultural labourers get the ownership of the land they till, the poor peasants get the ownership of the land and then you can change the situation there. You bring a total and

radical land reforms. Then you can expect that poor villages will be benefitted by this sort of banking.

So, with these comments, I will request and tell the Minister who comes from a place where thousands and lakhs of rupees have been looted by vested interests who are now all in the Congress Party and those who are now acting as Congress mastans in the villages, and only these vested interests will be benefitted and nobody else.

इसके चलते आपको केवल असफलता ही इसमें मिलेगी ।

एक बात अंत में और है । आपने जवाब देते हुए बहुत गर्व के साथ कहा है कि खेत मजदूर और लैंडलेस लेबर्स को कामर्शियल बैंकों से सिक्योरिटी की कोई जरूरत नहीं होती है लेकिन मेरा अनुभव है कि खेत मजदूर ही क्या, छोटे मोटे जो कामगार हैं, जो पढ़े लिखे लोग हैं उनके लिए भी सिक्योरिटी देने का सवाल पैदा होता है । और यह सवाल इतना लम्बा होता है कि ऋण लेने वाले की सारी भावनायें समाप्त हो जाती हैं, उसका सारा उत्साह समाप्त हो जाता है । इसलिए आपको इस बात की गारण्टी देनी होगी और नियमों में इस तरह की व्यवस्था करनी होगी जिससे कि जो खेत मजदूर हैं, जिनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है आप, उनको जमीन देने जा रहे हैं उनको भी लोन मिल सके वरना उनकी आवश्यकतायें किस तरह से पूरी हो सकेंगी । अगर इन चीजों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा तो जिस उद्देश्य से आप इस बिल को ला रहे हैं उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होगी । वैसे मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं, मैं इस बिल का विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन जो मुझे आशंका है उसको व्यक्त कर रहा हूं । मैं समझता हूं आपको फिर झख मार कर इस सदन में संशोधन लाना पड़ेगा । माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन्हें आपको कबूल करना चाहिए । मंत्री जी ने यहां पर जो जवाब दे दिया वह ब्रह्मास्त्र हो गया और माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ कहा उसको मानना ही नहीं है—इस प्रकार की भावना नहीं होनी चाहिए । माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने इलाकों के जो अनुभव दिए हैं, मंत्री जी को चाहिए कि उनको ग्रहण करें

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता है कि इस बिल को यहां पर लाया गया लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य के लिए इसको लाया गया है वह उद्देश्य इस बिल के पास होने के बाद पूरा नहीं होगा । अगले सेशन में मंत्री जी को फिर इस सदन से संशोधन लाना पड़ेगा । हम लोगों की राय यों के जो अनुभव हैं उसके आधार पर आपको बताते हैं कि छोटे किसानों और खेत मजदूरों की जो समस्या है, वह आज सबसे पिछड़ी हुई अवस्था में है उनके लिए एक रीजन में एक बैंक अगर आप खोल देते हैं तो उस से उनकी समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है । आप जो महाजनी से गरीब जनता की मुक्ति का एलान करते हैं वह बात तो सही है लेकिन इस के लिए आपको कारगर कदम उठाने होंगे । इसके विषय में माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि इस व्यवस्था को कम से कम ब्लाक लेविल तक ले जाना पड़ेगा और इसके सुचारु रूप से संचालन के लिए पब्लिक पार्टिसिपेशन की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । लेकिन आपने इसमें भी अपना कहीं पुराना तरीका रखा है यानी नौकरशाही पर छोड़ दिया है । नौकरशाही के दिल में खेत मजदूरों और गरीब किसानों के लिए न कोई दर्द है और न उनका कोई अनुभव है और न ही वह उनके लिए काम ही करेंगे ।

[श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर]

और उनसे शिक्षा ग्रहण करे। माननीय सदस्यों के सुझावों और संशोधनों को मान कर आप आगे बढ़े तभी जिस उद्देश्य से इस बिल को लाया गया है उसकी पूर्ति हो सकती है अन्यथा असफलता ही हाथ लागी । इस स्थिति में इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है उसकी पूर्ति नहीं होगी, इस बात का मुझे आशंका है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) Mr Chairman if I venture at this stage to offer my remarks on this bill it is primarily meant to record my protest against the manner in which the hon Minister tried to deal with my observations on this Bill

I had pointed out that this Bill is being implemented for a gimmickry I had stated that a rural bank was ceremoniously inaugurated in Bhiwani on 2nd October and I added that it had not functioned at all till Novem ber Then hon Minister had not the moral courage to own it He gave certain figures I dare say that those figures are out of date Those figures should not have been taken into ac-count—the deposits which have been made to-day and yesterday in Bhi wani I was suggesting that, you need not try to make a gimmickry of it If you want to implement it do it hones tly

While he was introducing the Bill he said eight regional banks have been opened so far I had ventured to in terrupt to say that so far we know about five regional rural banks only which have been inaugurated He said that he would give the number as also the name of the other three places It is on record But he never cared to let us know where the three more regional banks have been opened

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-JEE You could have asked me

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY I was not meant to ask you then

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-JEE: Why are you agitated?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY I am not agitated.

It is going to be a gimmickry All this twenty point programme is a gimmickry That agitates me It agi-tates me because you have no honesty

My last point is, it has been stipu-lated that by 1st April, 1976, 70 re-gional banks would be opened all over India barring certain States like Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and one or two other States But if this is the progress, regional banks are inaugurated cere-moniously on 2nd October, but never operated though two months elapse, at this rate this target is not going to be fulfilled

The hon Minister said in a sort of logic which I could not follow when I asked as to where will these banks be opened He replied under-banked States will get preference ever over-banked within the perimeter of areas in over-banked States where banking facilities are not available I could not follow this logic

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHER-JEE Do not try to follow?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY For whom are you talking then?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) He is talking for the press which is no longer there

SHRI N K P SALVE The State which may have over-banks but there are areas where banks may not be there

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Mr Salve, do not come to his rescue He is competent enough

SHRI N K P SALVE I am talk-ing to Shri Chatterjee

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Re-gional Bank has been opened in your State, it has been opened in Malda It has been opened in the Chief Minis-ter's wife's constituency, I do not grudge that In U P two banks have been opened I do not grudge that I say, you look at the under-banked

States also. Orissa is an under-banked State.

With all these submissions, that the objectives of these regional rural banks must be implemented with honesty, sincerity, with certain amount of dedicated involvement, I support this Bill.

16 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): At the very beginning I tender my apology if I have not given you the information. I had no mind to hide anything. I just forgot to mention it. That is all. If the hon. Member is interested I am reading it. These are the names of the last 3 branches which have been added with 5: One is Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Azamgarh, U.P. The next one is Bhojpur-Rohtas Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhojpur-Rohtas, Bihar. The third one is Hoshangabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad, M.P. These are the 3 banks. Therefore, 8 banks have been opened. I have already given the names of the 5 banks. They are already known to the hon. Members.

Sir, this is neither gimmickery nor this is an effort to hoodwink Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya. This is a supplementary measure to bridge the gap which exists in the rural sector today. If the cooperative movement in Bengal has failed definitely Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya has to accept the responsibility of it squarely as I shall have to take the responsibility because it is due to certain socio-economic conditions and to certain social approaches, more so, the agitational approaches which my friends took even when they were Ministers. It is no use condemning and saying that cooperative movement has failed and all that. There is no denial of the fact that cooperative movement failed in eastern part and that is one of the reasons why more and more emphasis is given to establish regional rural banks in those particular areas where co-operative movement has failed. You should remember that merely by opening these branches the problems of rural sector will not be sorted out, until and unless it is supported by agencies like Farmers' Service Societies, like Primary Credit Societies etc. The progress will depend largely on how much we are in a position to build that infra-structure, the development of farmers' service societies etc. and as pointed out by Mr. Madhukar this will have to be taken to the block level. But merely opening branches at block level will not serve the purpose. There should be large number of farmers' cooperative societies through which the funds should be funnelled to the ultimate consumers and the ultimate beneficiaries. So, that infra-structure has to be built up. We can organise it by developing the agencies working for it at various levels.

Regarding what Mr. Salve said, I wish to point out that we have treated it at par with the cooperative banks so far as taxation is concerned. There are certain limits of exemption so far as cooperatives are concerned regarding income-tax and the same limits will apply here. There is no discrimination between cooperatives and regional rural banks so far as income-tax is concerned. I do not know the full implications of it, but we shall have to look into this, whether we will be in a position to advance money against security of commodities, articles of value and so on. Even now, even in the existing Banking Act, they are entitled to do it. But whether they will do it or not depends upon the local condition and local situation. If they can do it, if there is scope, nothing prevents them from doing it. This is all that I can say and I hope I have covered all the points which have been raised by hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.05 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE. DISAPPROVAL OF MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ORDINANCES AND MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the next item—item No. 18. But, before that, I want to know from the hon. Minister how much time is allotted to this.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): Sir, I suggest four hours for the consideration stage and one hour for the clause-by-clause and Third Reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the House agrees that we shall have four hours for consideration of this Bill and the Statutory Resolution and one hour for the clause-by-clause consideration. At present, we have five hours—four hours for the Statutory Resolution and the Bill and one hour only for clause-by-clause consideration and third reading.

Let us first take up item No. 18—Statutory Resolution. Shri Chandrappan or Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House disapproves of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 16 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 17th October, 1975."

Of course, the discussion will cover the other Ordinance too and, therefore, perhaps, I want to make my remarks covering all aspects of this question. I am here to oppose both the amendments.

I have tried to understand what exactly the Government is trying to do. You might remember that during the last session, in the month of July, an amending Bill was brought to the same Maintenance of Internal Security Act and those amendments also were criticised by us here.

On the 25th of July, in the discussion here, the hon. Home Minister had said this—I am not now reading from the extensive records but from this printed summary which will serve my purpose.

> "In an extraordinary situation where the entire administrative machinery throughout the country was continuously engaged in maintaining extreme vigil against the activities of subversive elements, it became also necessary to prevent the diversion of law enforcement agencies to other work that might arise from litigations started by persons which fell within the course of the above action. The Presidential Order was, therefore, issued under Article 359 on the 27th of June, 1975 suspending the right of any person to move a court for the enforcement of certain specific fundamental rights mentioned in Part III of the Constitution which were relevant to the preventive action which the Government had been compelled to take in the larger interests of the country as a whole".

This is what the Minister has said in part. Now, from this what I understood was that their main purpose was to tighten up the provisions of the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill in such a way that there would be no loophole left for any person detained under that Act to start any kind of litigation or to go in for any kind of an approach to the courts which may require judicial process. The Minister was quite frank and he said that if that happened, then all our administrative machinery might get diverted to trying to combat this litigation. So, in order to save them from that bother and to let them concentrate on fighting subversion and so on, this Presidential Order had been promulgated. Then, even at that

time, in the month of July, Section 14 of MISA was also amended to provide that the detenu even after the expiry of his detention could be re-detained again even without any new facts having come to the notice of the Government subsequently. That was also done at that time and a new Section 18 was added to the Act at that time so that a detenu could not claim any right to personal liberty by virtue of natural law or common law—if there was any at that time but now we do not know whether there is any common law or natural law which guarantees a person's personal liberty. Any way.

Sir, this inter-session period has been used to promulgate by ordinance some further amendments—not once but twice—and all those have now come in a consolidated form in the new Amending Bill. I am not a lawver but as far as I am able to understand this present Bill which is now being considered—the amendments which are being proposed—I really do not understand what is the purpose of these amendments. As far as I have understood them I find that there are five or six purposes.

The purport of these amendments is firstly that if a person's detention is terminated by virtue of either expiry or revocation of the detention order—not only expiry but the detaining authority may itself decide to revoke the detention order—even after that a fresh detention order can be issued against that person even without new facts being there after that expiry or revocation. This was already there as a result of the amendment passed in July last year. What does the new amendment say? It seems to be a great act of generosity on the part of the Government. There is a proviso. quote:

> "Provided that in a case where no fresh facts have arisen after the expiry or revocation of the earlier detention order made against such person, the maximum period for which such person may be detained in pursuance of the subsequent detention order shall, in no case, extend beyond the expiry of a period of twelve months from the date of detention under the earlier detention order or the expiry of the defence and Internal Security of India Act, 1971, whichever is later."

So, here even if no fresh facts have come to light after the expiry or revocation of the earlier detention order—and to that extent I am eligible to be set flee—I can be re-detained but the Government is saymg with great magnanimity that I will not be kept behind the bars for more than 12 months. The words used here are 'whichever is later' and not 'which ever is earlier'. This is the first amendment as I understand it though I should like him to state also that where the order is revoked—I can understand where it expires of its own accord under the existing law—by the detaining authority I think they will revoke it on the basis of some considered decision and then why do they visualise immediately that a person will have to be re-detained. If it is so why did they revoke the earlier order? I do not know what does this mean Please explain the legal intricacies

The second amendment is that the mere declaration by a State Government of the detention of any person is henceforth to be taken as approval of the State Government. If some officer somewhere has detained somebody, the approval of the State Government in terms of what approval should mean is not necessary now. As long as they issue a declaration to the effect that such and such a person has been detained, that declaration will be equated with the approval by the State Government. This is how I understand this.

Thirdly, of course there will be no communication of the grounds of detention or of the materials or informa-

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tion or anything on which the detention is based, nor will the person detained have any opportunity of making a representation against the declaration in respect of the detention? If Government says, "We cannot supply him with the grounds of detention because they are based on confidential matters submitted by our intelligence service", I understand. But when you detain somebody, even if you do not supply him the grounds, why should you prevent him from making a representation if he wants to? I do not understand this at all. You lock me up You do not give me any grounds You just issue a declaration saying "You are detained under MISA" Therefore, I am not entitled even to make a representation against it? Why not? If I feel that I have been detained unjustifiably, why should I not be permitted to say, "This is what I was doing and I have been locked up unjustifiably"? What is the idea? After all, I cannot represent against the grounds because the grounds are not supplied to me But you will not allow me to make even a representation against the detention They have thought up this one during the inter-session period and come forward with it!

Fourthly, in the unamended Act, the Central Government was supposed to receive a report in respect of the order of detention from the State Government. Instead of that, now the following words have been substituted "report the fact to the Central Government". I have not got so much legal acumen to understand it. Of course, we know what report in respect of an order of detention and what reporting the fact of detention mean Mere declaration will mean approval Reporting the fact is enough in place of sending a report Of course, they have taken the power that if the Central Government want, they may call for a report from the State Government, but the State Government is not called upon on its own to forward a proper report on the detention to the Central Government. The whole question of shutting out the courts and advisory boards is a far cry now. Now something else is going on. Even within the administrative structure of the Central Government, the State Governments and the officers entrusted with the power of executing it, every attempt is being made to see that there is no kind of reporting, no kind of accountability, no representation and no facilities to be provided. Perhaps that was not clear before and subsequently in the light of the judgments they have made it clear that the grounds, materials or information on which the grounds are based must be treated as confidential as though they are matters of State involving public interest. That means, they cannot be divulged not only to the detained person but to anybody, including the courts. The last one is that certain detention orders which on the admission of the Government, were passed between 25th of June and 29th of June, are now found to have been, what should I say, illegal and certainly not done properly and they are being validated retrospectively Thus is what I find in this Bill as far as it goes I would like to ask the Government, what exactly are they trying to do? Why are they suffering from this kind of panic? I do not know whether there is any kind of coordination at all between the legal pandits of the Government who are entrusted with the job of working out and drafting these amendments and the so-called political leadership of the Government. I doubt it very much because, for example, we are being told and I agree with that that a big campaign is being carried on even in certain quarters abroad, in certain Western countries abroad, against India. People who are big imperialist powers or former imperialist powers and who have always been sworn enemies of democracy are now attacking India for suppressing democracy and so on. So, we can understand the motives of those persons and I am not worried about that. Nobody has got any longer any illusion

about what are the motives of the people in certain quarters whether they are in America or in Britain or in those countries which are carrying on this campaign. But I am saying: what politically are you trying to do? Are you trying to supply more ammunition to those people to carry on more propaganda against us?

These latest amendments have come before us not in a vacuum but they have come before us in the context of certain Presidential Orders which have been passed under Articles 358 and 359 of the Constitution as a result of which Articles 14, 19, 21 and 22 have been suspended for the duration of the emergency. Now, I will come to that just now. The Presidential order at least has this much virtue in it that it is only for the duration of the emergency. I do not know when the emergency is going to end but that is a separate matter. It is assumed, once the emergency ends, the Presidential Order is also revoked. But, here we are not dealing with the Presidential Order but we are dealing with the amendments which are sought to be put on the statute book permanently and not for the duration of the emergency. Even if the emergency is withdrawn, these amendments if they have been passed, will remain on the statute book. This is a much more serious affair. But I want to know what is the necessity of these amendments because in the meantime these Presidential Orders which have suspended the operation of the articles particularly 19, 21 and 22, bear on the question of arrests and detentions. What are its implications? Who am I to interpret the implications? And the Supreme Court is now seized of the matter; arguments are going on there The Supreme Court have not delivered its judgment yet but at least I have the right to quote briefly what has appeared in the Press as to the interpretation given by the Counsel appearing on behalf of the Government as to the implication of the Presidential Order. After all, they are appearing on behalf of the Government and they are speaking on behalf of the Government. Even Shri Brahmananda Reddy does not say that this is what the Presidential Order means but his Attorney-General and Deputy Attorney-General have said it there and argued at great length for hours together before the Supreme Court and it is extensively quoted in the Press. Mr. Niren De is reported as having said: "The Attorney-General, Mr. Niren De submitted in the Supreme Court that as long as an order under article 359 had been passed by the President, a detenu under MISA could not challenge his detention, no matter whether there was a breach of any law." That means that in spite of the right that is given in the Constitution that only by due processes of law his liberty can be taken away or restrictions can be placed on him, the Attorney-General has argued that his detention cannot be challenged, no matter whether there is breach of any law.

Then it says:

> "The Attorney-General said an order by a Secretary to the Government would be an official action on the face of it It was for the other side to show whether it was done in an official capacity and the courts could find out if that was so."

At this stage Mr Justice Beg interrupted and said:

> "It has at least to see whether there is an order."

Mr. De replied:

> "the court might say that it would like to see the order. He agreed with Mr. Justic Beg that the process of moving the court would begin only when the order was shown."

The implication of this, Sir, as I understand, is more horrifying. It is that I can be detained even without an order of detention, because I can-

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not go to the court. I cannot go to the court to plead that I have been illegally detained, because there is nn order of detention. Perhaps if I go to the court and if no order of detention was produced, I would be set at liberty. But Mr. Niren De has said that the Presidential Order under Article 359 was absolutely unconditional and totally bars any kind of approach to the court. So, I can be detained even without an order of detention. I don't think you will do it. I hope not. But see the power you are taking; and see what Mr. Niren De is arguing. This is being read not only in this country, it is being read abroad; and then when those people start propaganda against us, you get angry against them. But what kind of image is this? I have not, unfortunately, got that cutting in which you will recall. Sir, Mr. Niren De had said in another place in his argument that you can even be shot; and you cannot have any remedy against it, so long as this Emergency and this Order are there. Somebody can shoot you, but you cannot go to the court; you cannot have any remedy against them. Is this kind of an argument to go on being ventilated in the Press every day. Is it painting a good image of yourself abroad and in this country. Then, Sir, in another place Mr. De has contended that

> "the width of the Presidential Order issued on June 27, under Article 359....was such that theoretically speaking, it was open for an executive officer of the State to detain a person in an Emergency in the interest of security of State though there was no law empowering him to do so."

Some friends have been telling me. "the Presidential Order is very comprehensive; but after all, if you want to detain a person, where is the law? You must have a law under which you can detain." But your Attorney-General is arguing that it is not necessary even to have a law. Even if there is no law of detention and even if there is no order of detention, I can be detained so long as this Presidential Order is in force.

Then, Sir, here is Mr. Raman, Additional Solicitor General. He argues that the court has no powers to go into a detention order,

> "even to examine whether or not the detention was due to personal malice."

This was on the question of *mala fide* detention. Mr. Justice P. N. Bhagwati asked him:

> "haven't there been a number of cases where the courts have looked into complaints of illegal detention due to alleged malice on the part of a Chief Minister or others?"

> Mr. Raman stood his ground and repeated that even in such cases, once the government's reply to the allegation of 'mala fide' detention was received by the court, further action was barred..".

So, there is no remedy, it seems, against *mala fide* detention but I would like to know from the Government whether this MISA Act is meant to justify *mala fide* detention.

Then, Sir, in another place, the Additional Solicitor-General said:

> "A citizen has absolutely no recourse to legal or constitutional remedy to safeguard his right to liberty during the period of emergency, even if he is totally innocent and is illegally and wrongfully detained on wrong and false information and material or non-existent grounds, Mr. V. P. Raman, Additional Solicitor-General of India, told the Supreme Court on Friday."

> "Since these rights had been suspended a citizen was not entitled and have no claim whatsoever to the enforcement of his right of personal liberty...."

Sir, with your permission, one more quotation I would like to read, an

exchange between Shri Raman and some of the hon Judges·

"Mr Justice Khanna What is the redress to a man who has been wrongly detained on false information in the context of this aspect of the rule of law that no man will be deprived of his life and liberty without the authority of law? Does this aspect of rule of law exist or not irrespective of fundamental or other rights?

MR RAMAN Unless a detenu is given grounds it is not possible for him to know whether the grounds on which he was detained were right or false Precisely this right to furnish grounds to him had been taken away So, this right does not exist during the period of emergency"

So I cannot know whether I am detained on *bona fide* or *mala fide* grounds The grounds may be false I cannot know

'Mr Justice Chandrachud Supposing a man has nothing to do with politics and he goes morning and evening to a temple but he is detained on some false information How can he get his right to personal liberty enforced under the rule of law?"

To this question Mr Raman's reply was

He has no right to know the grounds or any information or material regarding his detention His rights are suspended with the suspension of Articles 21 and 22'

16 32 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir I do not want to go on quoting In view of this all-pervasive and all powerful Presidential Order—of course provided the Government's arguments in the court are upheld, I do not know what the Supreme Court may do in its wisdom—if these arguments are upheld, I think the Minister should agree that there is absolutely no need to bring forward any more amendments to the Maintemanner of Internal Security Act I would say that at least they should have had the decorum to wait until the Supreme Court gave its judgment on these very interesting arguments which are going on before it

SHRI H N MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) Sir on a point of propriety Is it not a disrespect to the House that that Minister of Law, as far as I can find out does not choose to be present here The Lok Sabha has witnessed a great deal of ignominy and that kind of indifference on the part of the Government which I personally find very difficult to put up with Could you please direct that an intimation be sent by the Home Minister or whoever there is to get the Law Minister present?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA So, at this stage, the point I am making, the broad point on which I wish to conclude is this I am not arguing at the moment that this MIS is liable to be misused We are worried about the possibility of misuse It is a very serious aspect, no doubt which we have raised last time to which I shall refer again before I conclude At the moment I am not on that point of misuse I am on the point that this MISA and the amendments to MISA, which are being brought forward now are totally unnecessary and, as a matter of fact they art trying to prejudge the hon Supreme Court before which these arguments are going on, about the scope and width of the Presidential Order If Mr Niren De's arguments are upheld, you can suspend even this MISA instead of suspending the fundamental rights for the duration of the emergency You can rely wholly on the Presidential Order What can anybody do after that? They cannot go anywhere they cannot do anything, they cannot approach anybody, what are you worried

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about? The only thing left for any detenu is a representation made to the executive. I do not know whether even that is permissible under the new amendment which has been brought forward. I do not know whether he would fall within the mischief of the proposed sub-section (5) of section 16(a) which says:

> "without indicating or disclosing any information or material to the person concerned or affording him any opportunity of making any representation on the declaration in respect of him..."

It does not say that it refuses him an opportunity to make representation only to the courts. It says that it refuses him opportunity to make any represenation against the declaration. So, if I am locked up, my entrance to the courts is barred, I understand that, but if I make a representation to Brahmananda Reddy, then also I may come within the mischief of this Act. Why should I be at the mercy of Brahmananda Reddy? Then, why do you want laws here if we have to leave everything to the mercy of you gentlemen sitting there?

So, we are totally opposed to these amendments, and I think that the least that the Government could have done was to wait for the Supreme Court's judgment, at least have that much confidence in their own counsel and Attorney General, and if the Supreme Court upholds his interpretation of the Presidential Order, what are they so scared and frightened about? In that case, MISA can be suspended at least until the end of the emergency instead of suspending other things and other rights of citizens.

Government knows very well that we have supported any strong action that it has taken against those people and those sections and those groups which have really been carrying on or may still be carrying on subversive activities either on their own or with some foreign assistance to subvert the democratic system in this country or to create chaos and disorder and that kind of thing. And surely Government must tell us that they do not yet feel that they have got adequate powers to deal with such people. Is that what they want to say?

They have arrested quite a lot of people. I do not know the number because they will not tell us even that. When we discuss the MISA (Amendment) Bill here, the least that you can do is to give the House some information as to the number of people who are in detention, but that is supposed to be a closely guarded secret, with the result that outside, in the market place and in foreign countries also, all sorts of figures are being given. Nobody knows what is correct and what is not correct because the Government's lips are sealed and they will not tell anybody.

But you have locked up many people, and I am not shedding any tears for those among them who were connected with RSS, Anand Marg and Jana Sangh and all that type of activity, but, as we have said earlier, every new amendment of this Act, and I am sorry to say with all due respect to the President the Presidential Order also has the practical effect—what the legal effect will be the Supreme Court has to decide—of encouraging irresponsible, motivated and vindictive officers among the bureaucracy,—I do not say they are all like that—because what it means is that you are handing over more and more power, tremendoes power, such power as they never had before, to the bureaucracy.

We are sorry we cannot share this confidence that the Government has in this bureaucracy, because we have given many cases to them showing that this same bureaucracy has been releasing by executive action a number of people who are closely connected with Jana Sangh and RSS. You do not do anything about that. They are being released. Some fellow just

writes, "I have decided to leave the Jana Sangh and join the Congress" and he is released by some officer. He comes out and starts his old activities again. What is the vigilance of the Government against these people? I think the Prime Minister had something of this kind in mind, about the defective performance of some State Governments on this score, when she spoke in Chandigarh. If they want more names and instances, I can give, but we have become fed up with it because nothing has been done. I can point out high officers sitting in Government departments who are actively carrying on propaganda against your Government. What are you doing about that? You do not lay a finger on those people.

So, we cannot trust this bureacracy which is releasing in some places, particularly in Northern India in the Hindi-speaking states, I know, many Jana Sangh and RSS elements. Many of them have never been arrested and are carrying on all sorts of activities. Leaflets are being printed, posters are being printed, satyagraha are being carried out and so many things are being done. If you are serious about it, how is it that you are taking no action against those people?

So, what I want to say is that such a bureaucracy, if it is allowed to rule the roost in this way, will produce results which are contrary to the professed aims of tht emergency. And as far as misuse of power is concerned, I do not want to go on repeating this every time. But, as a matter of fact, in the interest of landlords, in the interest of big land-owners, in the interest of employers, many officials, corrupt officials are misusing their powers under MISA.

People, who cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be identified, with this kind of right reactionary or pro-imperialist or communal forces have been locked up under MISA. Is that the purpose of the emergency, I want to know? Do you want to use these powers in certain political directions or do you want to leave it to the bureaucracy to do whatever they like.

In Bihar, we have repeatedly made representations. Even now, in Bihar, apart from that people who are held under the Defence of India Rules, at least 17 of our people are held under MISA. From Pondicherry, I had just now received a letter from a vatern freedom fighter of the old freedom struggle against French Imperialism, V. Subbiah. I think many people know him. He has written to me saying that just because some of their trade union workers in Pondicherry observed a peaceful hunger strike on the 6th at the call of the AITUC to protest against this bonus Ordinance four hundred people have been arrested. Many have been released. But among them, 12 people have been held under detention. As far as the Ambarnath Defence Factory is concerned, our union people, two or three of them, have been detained under MISA, because they made some alternative proposals to the management about how the working hours should be staggered. In Tripura, NGos, State Government employees, were on a prolonged strike last year and the strike was called off on the appeal of Opposition MLAs and the Chief Minister of Tripura went on record with the statement giving an assurance that if the strike was withdrawn, no kind of victimization will take place.—I have got that Chief Minister's declaration.—What is the result? The result is that out of these Tripura NOGs who went back to work, nine of them are still held under MISA. I am giving you examples of the kind of things. In Basti, of eastern U.P., two sweepers belonging to some sweapers' trade union, have been under MISA since the emergency was clamped on the 26th of June. And many people including my friend, who comes from there Mr. Jharkhande Rai, has been making repeated efforts to get these sweepers released. They are not going to overthrow your Government.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

They are not American Agents. But they were locked up. Somebody must be annoyed because it is better to keep that union out of the way they think.

Here in Delhi, two young ladies, the father of one of whom, I think, is quite an illustriously well-known gentleman, a solicitor-general in one of the States, an advocate-general in one of the States, his daughter, and another lady, her friend, two of them were detained soon after the emergency within two or three days, perhaps on that day itself. What was their crime?

As per the Prime Minister's appeal that the conditions of these poorest farm labourers should be improved, and the 20—point programme also says that their minimum wages should be raised and so on, they have formed a trade union of farm labourers. Here, round about Delhi, there are a number of farms, and they were working among those farm labourers. These two girls had been locked up at the time of emergency. I came to know about it much later, because the parents of one of them approached me. Then I tried to find out what was happemng. I was told repeatedly that the cases were being considered and they might be released and all that. One of them had been badly beaten up by the *goondas* of one of these farm owners. Her spine was injured. She has got a little child, it cannot be with her; the child is with the grand parents. She is locked up since June. What is going on? You should use these powers for which they were meant to be used, they should not use these powers in a distorted fashion.

They say there is provision for review every four months. How many four-months have passed since then? At least two, I think. What happens in that review? Who does the review? I do not understand. If the farm owners put some pressure on the reviewing officials, that is the end of it. For the rest of their lives those two girls will be in prison; those two sweepers will be in prison. Who is looking into these things.

The hon. Minister will say: if you bring any particular case of misuse to our notice, we shall look into it. As if to say that the Bill is very good; the Act is very good; it is misused a little here and there and we will look into that. I am not arguing that point. I have mentioned some of the cases—because they are so obnoxious; they are to repugnant to me. It is not the purposes of the emergency that is not why those powers have been taken. They are not using them properly against the forces against which they should be used. In view of the Presidential order which has come subsequently suspending article 19, in addition to articles 21, 22 and all that, there is no need for going on every time, nervously bringing in new amendments to MISA and trying to tighten up things, the whole administration, what you consider to be loopholes even within your own administration, so that nobody can even breathe What is the idea? You want to shut out access to courts. You have done that. The presidential order will do the rest. You want to prevent the detenu from knowing why he had been detained; that is being done. You want to prevent him from making any representation. You did away with the advisory board. The advisory board is nominated by the Government. The Government can put anybody they liked in the advisory board. They are not bound to follow its advice. Then at least there was some scope for some review by a body which was not completely official. Some retired judges and others will be there and even if it recommended that so and so should be set free, government is not bound to do so. The recommendation of the advisory board is not made public. With all that they did away with the advisory board. I am sorry that by all this you

are projecting a public image which will ultimately help only our enemies, the enemies of the country and nobody else and all those things will be quoted back to you by the American or West German press. How are you going to counter that? In which country claiming to be democracy does the Government's counsel get up any say: you can be shot; there is no remedy; you could be locked up even without any law, even without any order? Is this the way to go on advertising? What are you doing today? I say: better think over those things a little seriously. The government will not drop this legislation even if I say so; but let them at least hold these amendments in reserve let them have at least that much patience, that much confidence to wait till the Supreme Court delivers its judgement on those very convincing arguments being advanced by Mr. Niren De and company Let them at least wait; if the Supreme Court goes in their favour they have won the battle; they need not bother; they need not more have nightmares. Therefore, our party cannot support these amendments; they are totally uncalled for: they are unnecessary. Some kind of process has been set in motion by which certain officials and the law department, the law ministry had been told: you go on, each time you examine and read and see if you can put in two words here or three words there so that there is absolutely no risk. I do not think there is much scope for anybody to be set at liberty now by the courts or any other independent body. But my trouble is that the same power is used against my people; I do not know what to do.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): That is your worry?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Is it your worry? Because it depends upon what you do. If you try to defend the interest of the people against landlords and employers, you will have a lot of cause for worry. I do not think your party is bothered about these things.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: That is your impression.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I will be happy if my impression proves wrong. At least our party will co-operate with the Government as far as external danger and the danger of right reactionary forces are concerned; we certainly are not going to allow the emergency to be used to attack the interests of the people of the country. With whatever strength or capacity we have, we will resist it because that is a wrong way to go about it. That is the way to make people hostile, to drive them into the arms of the Jan Sangh and all that. So, sometimes, we think, you are talking here politically and sometimes your legal wing comes forward with something which is quite contrary to your political profession. So, Sir, with these words I conclude and we are opposed to these amendments and I would request the Government to at least wait till the Supreme Court gives its judgement. Do not be in such a devil of hurry. Otherwise you may land yourself into some unnecessary ditch as a result of over-zealousness in this respect

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara) I beg to move:

> "This House disapproves of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 16th November, 1975."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the leader of the C.P.I. group made a very lucid analytical speech opposing this amendment. But, Sir, with all due respects to him, I feel his objections suffered from a schizophrenia. I understood him as though he was supporting these draconian measures, all these amend-

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

ments of the MISA. But his only grievance was that it was being allegedly employed against his party members.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Was that my only grievance?

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East): I had raised what I call if not a point of order but a point of propriety and you, Sir, will remember that in the first Parliament when this Preventive Detention Act was discussed, the Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru along with the entire set of his colleagues would be present almost all the time. You remember also that his colleagues Shri Rajagopalachari and Shri Vallabh Bhai Patel said that they had sleepless nights because they had to bring in some kind of legislation impinging upon the liberties of the people and that sort of thing in 1950. And today I do not know what business the Prime Minister has in the House and we see her car outside every day coming in and going out of this place. But she is never in the House except the Question Hour on Wednesday. Apart from her, the Law Minister is not here, nobody is here. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy has gone out perhaps, his Deputy is here .. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER: The Law Minister is coming.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Sir, you will please recognise that we are all holding the Chair in the highest dignity because you are the symbol of the power of Parliament. If we have no power, you also would have no power But you being there could at least ask those Ministers to be present and not to show disregard to this House. The Law Minister has chosen to come back now.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): I was here all the time.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Sir, what I was submitting was to some it may be politically justifiable but their only grievance was about its implementation. It was administratively inept. But, Sir, I oppose this was even though it may not have been used against myself or my party members who are hostile. Still I oppose these amendments because these are conceptually medieval, barbaric and this MISA and its series of amendments extinguish the last flickering flame of civilised citizenship that we have in this country.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Ganatantra Parishad?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Ganatantra Parishad means democracy and the Communist Party which is more loyal than the king. Why should it suffer from schizophrenia? I do not understand Support yet oppose?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What loyal, I do not understand.

SHRI N K. P. SALVE (Betul): His speech is specimen of that loyalty.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: Yes, yes.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: have got my regards for my senior Member. Please do not provoke me in passing some observations. If I am provoked, I will reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't get provoked.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: would request Mr. Salve not to interrupt me.

What I was saying was that even though these draconian measures would have been employed against my political enemies, still I would have opposed them because these are medieval, barbaric, measures which have extinguished the last flickering flame of the norms of civilised citizenship which we have in this country.

Sir, you will recall that on 7th May, 1975, when the second MISA Amendment Bill came before this House and the debate remained inconclusive, the Home Minister, Shri Brahmananda Reddy said that the MISA was being retained only for safeguarding the north-eastern region. This is what he had said. I quote:

> "After all, the intention is that in the north-eastern region, there is insurgent activity and there is likelihood of its continuation. You must give sufficient opportunity to the security forces to apprehend these insurgent activities."

The hon. Home Minister was pleased to say so on the 7th May, 1975 on the floor of the House. He gave this House and the country to understand that the MISA was only intended to contain insurgent activities in the North-East Region. Because he could not convince the House, he had to withdraw that Bill and that Bill lapsed.

I may also point out that his predecessor, Mr. K. C. Pant also had given a solemn assurance on the floor of the House. I quote:

> "I assure you and this is a positive assurance that the MISA will never be used against political parties or political leaders."

It made no distinction between political parties and political leaders.

AN HON. MEMBER: That was in 1971.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: It was in 1971. Since then, a spate of amendments have been made to the MISA. Today, for the fourth time the MISA is being amended.

With due respects, I would venture to say that these amendments in a short span of time remind one of the proclamations of Mussolini and Hitler with which they were out to rule their respective nations. We are being called fascists. (*Interruptions*) I think, my hon. friend knows much about history. If I ask him to tell me the root from which the word 'Fascist' is derived, I know, he will remain silent. It is the fascists only who rule by these kind of proclamations and ordinances. I am sorry to say that the cap is on the other head. While they are calling us fascists, I say, it is they who are fascists. This is how Mussolini and Hitler administered their countries and removed the last vestiges of opposition. But I would assure the hon. Minister that the opposition is like the veritable "Raktavirya" whose blood spills and yet millions sprout out of it to take up the flag. By this kind of draconian measures, you cannot suppress the opposition, you cannot extinguish the opposition. The opposition is bound to survive these on slaughts and assert itself.

17 hrs.

Now, coming to some of the aspects of this Bill, what do these amendments seek to achieve? As the previous speaker very eloquently explained, first you made a provision that the grounds of detention must be provided to the detenu within a period of 5 days. If you fail to do so, then the detention was either revoked or it is annulled. Then you said that the grounds of detention should be provided within twelve days and now, again, you amend it and you come to the position that the grounds need not be given at all. And when the courts wanted to know the grounds in a particular case—I think it was in Kuldip Nayar's case that the Delhi High Court wanted to know the grounds or at least to have a look at the grounds of the detention order—you suddenly came up with another amendment that even the courts need not be shown the grounds of detention, nor the order, nor even the material and information which led to the detention, and you passed yet another Ordinance so as to shut the door of the Judiciary so that the citizen cannot even invoke the Judiciary to safeguard his rights. Yet you have the chicanery to call us fascists.

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

Now, regarding officers, what is the definition of an 'officer'? An officer can be even an Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police. He is an officer and that officer can detain you. I am very happy that the Home Minister is nodding his head, but can he show me where the term 'officer' has been defined in the Central Act? An officer can be a Sub-Inspector of Police or even a Jamedar as my friend Mr. Banerjee has rightly pointed out. Now, according to the scheme of the MISA, that officer was to communicate to the State Government the grounds of detention and the State Government was to have considered whether the detention has been adequately justified and proper. But now the officer need not give it even to the court if it is in the 'public interest'. Sir, these words are being pulverised, if not prostituted. What is meant by 'public interest'. Suppose a man—as the previous speaker was saying—is, again, a landlord and he was doing something to subvert your twenty-point programme, he was doing something to subvert the unity and sovereignty of the country, it is in the public interest to expose him, to show him before the country and say 'look here, this is the type of man he is; he has been indulging in this kind of activities; he has been subverting the unity and sovereignty of the country and he has been working to safeguard the interests of the landlords'. That would have been in the interest of the State. But now, this amendment comes whereby the grounds of detention become a 'parda' lady whose veil cannot be lifted either in a court of law or anywhere else.

Then, you have brought in this amendment, the concept of 'mistaken belief'. Now, if an officer detains a person under the mistaken belief that he is not Mr. X but Mr. Y, then also, he has got no remedy, as it has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons:

"In the case of certain orders of detention made by such officers between the 25th June, 1975 and the 29th June 1975 under the mistaken belief that a declaration under Section 16A(2) in respect of persons detained was sufficient, the State Governments concerned had not approved the orders of detention as required by sub-section (3) of section 3."

What happened? Certain officers had detained certain persons under the mistaken belief that they were not to provide any grounds, and the State Governments had to revoke their detention. Now, you are going to legalise that what do you want to achieve? Why don't you be honest and say that in this country while an unspecified number—You have not given the number of political detenus—political detenus are rotting behind the prison bars. You can pass a sort of fiat saying that you can detain anybody whose nose you may not like or whose face may not please you? Why should you come here and make a farce of Parliamentary democracy? Why should you make a farce that you are respecting the rule of law while this is a rule of jungle?

The House may be interested in knowing this. I shall give two instances, what happened in Cuttack. I do so not in any partisan spirit; I beg of the hon. Home Minister not to consider it in a partisan spirit, but since he is the custodian of our liberty and freedom, I am just mentioning these to him. He wanted specific instances, and I am giving specific instances on the floor of the House.

On the eve of the Chandigarh Congress Session, a few young Youth Congress workers were collecting some money to go to Chandigarh to project their point of view which was not, perhaps, palatable to the power that be. What happened? A young Christian boy—and that was Christmas night—was dragged from his home by a police officer under MISA because he had the temerity to realise funds for taking his friends to the Chandigarh Congress Session where they could have projected a point of view

which was not palatable to the power that be. I think, this must have come to the notice of Mr. Brahmananda Reddy and due to his intervention, those young boys were released a few days later. I think him publicly for that. Their subsequent release is not important. What is important is in what an impromptu manner, in what a cavalier fashion citizens are being detained today under MISA.

I will juxtapose it by another instance. There was a multi-millionaire in Cuttack who was arrested for economic offence. When he was approached by his friends and well-wishers as to why he should not engage a lawyer—at that time MISA was not put beyond the scope of justiciability; it was justiciable—he said, "I belong to the *Chata* Party; 'Chata' means umbrella; I belong to the 'Umbrella Party'; whichever Party comes to power, my umbrella is inclined towards that Party; why should I waste money on the lawyers and run from pillar to post, run from Cuttack to Delhi, to the Supreme Court?". Surprisingly enough, he was released.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What about Mr. Bharat Hari Singhania?

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: can go on multiplying instances. I have now given an instance on the floor of the House with a sense of responsibility. An economic offender was released overnight whereas freedom fighters like Naba Krishna Chowdhury were rotting in prison. He had to suffer strokes before he could be released on parole. Economic offenders are being released while patriots like Shri Jayaprakash Narayan have to be released lest he should die in the police custody and the odium should fall on the Government. I say so not in anger but in anguish. These amendments are nauseating, mediaeval barbaric and they extinguish the last flicker of the flame of civilized norms of existence.

I only conclude by praying to God—if there be God—to save us, not from the clutches of this Home Minister, but from the ignominy of living in a country like this where citizenship has no meaning, where freedom and liberty have no substance, where men are slaves of this Leviathan.

With these words, I oppose the Ordinance.

17.15 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolutions moved:

> "This House disapproves of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Third Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 16 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 17th October, 1975.";
>
> "This House disapproved of the Maintenance of Internal Security (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 16th November, 1975.".

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, be taken into consideration."

Hon. Members would recall that in July, 1975 this House had approved the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Bill, 1975. These were the basic amendments to the Act, made in the perspective of the proclamation of the Emergency of the 25th June, 1975. That provided for detentions for effectively dealing with the Emergency by insertion of a new section Section 16A in the Act. The circumstances that had necessitated these amendments were fully explained by me in the House then. The proposed

[Shri K Brahmananda Reddy]

amendments, now in the present Bill are essentially a sequel to the amendments passed earlier and seek to remedy some legal difficulties encountered in the administration of the Act

In the perspective of the Emergency, the Government had felt that grounds information or material pertaining to a detenu who was detained to prevent him from indulging in prejudicial activities and for effectively dealing with the Emergency, should not be disclosed because security of State demands that the information or intelligence available with the State relating to plans and activities of persons and groups whose machinations and manoeuvres had led to the Emergency, should not be compromised It was in appreciation of this situation that the provisions of Section 16A, particularly its sub-clauses (5), (6) and (7) were made in the Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Act 1975 Despite the intention being made clear and despite the Presidential Order dated the 27th June 1975 issued under Article 359(1) suspending the right of any person to move a court for certain fundamental rights, attempts were being made to defeat the above objectives by seeking the assistance of courts

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE A very bad thing

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY to require the detaining authorities to produce such grounds, information and materials

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Courts were imported from USA?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY Please try to listen and understand

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE Is there any reason in what you say? It is an atrocious thing

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY To make matters abundantly clear, it is proposed to substitute sub-section (5) of Section 16A and to introduce a new sub-section (9) in the Act The proposed sub-section (9) of Section 16A firstly imposes a responsibility on every authority having in its possession information, material and grounds relating to the detention of a person not to disclose them to anyone and such information, material and grounds will be treated as confidential and deemed to refer to matters of State and against the public interest to disclose That is the new amendment that is proposed by me

Secondly, it lays down that the person detained has no right to communication or disclosure of any such grounds, information or material It is, however, felt that restriction on non-disclosure of grounds, information and material should not stand in the way of the Central Government effectively exercising its power of revocation of orders of detention With this end in view changes have been made in Section 16A(7)

SHRI S M BANERJEE Is that final?

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY and a new sub section 16A(8) has been introduced in the Bill to empower the Central Government to call for information material and grounds and such of the reports, that may be necessary, on which detention orders have been made by the State Governments

Detentions made—I am coming to the fourth one—between 25th June 1975 and 29th June, 1975 for effectively dealing with the Emergency required procedural compliance with two steps The first requirement was that under sub section (3) of Section 3 of the principal Act, any order made by an officer sub-ordinate to the State Government was required to be approved by the Government within 12 days Non-approval would mean that the order ceases to have effect. The second requirement was that the State Government under Section 16A(2) should make a declaration that the detention is necessary to effectively

deal with the Emergency This declara tion was required to be made withm 15 days from the date of promulgation of the first Amendment Ordinance, i e 29th June, 1975 Some of the State Governments under the mistaken belief that the declaration under Section 16A(2) i' itself adequate, did not issue the approval order under sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the princi pal Act in respect of detentions made between 25th June and 29th June 1975 although they had issued the declara-tion under Section 16A(2) S nce the intentions of the State Governments were clear and a lapse had occurred due to a mistaken belief as to the interpretation of law and release of a number of detenus on this technical lapse would have posed a threat to the Emergency situation, it was consider-ed necessary to rectify and validate the orders Accordingly, the Main tenance of Internal Security (Fourth Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 was promulgated on the 16th November, 1975 and necessary provisions have been incorporated in the Bill by intro duction of sub section (2A) in Section 16A and amending Section 3(3)

Section 14(2) of the principal Act provided that the revocation—this is what Mr Gupta also ra sed

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA Please read his speech

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY Section 14(2) of the principal Act provided that the revocation of deten-tion order shall not bar making of another detention order under Section 3 against the same person It was con-sidered necessary that when a fresh order of detention is passed on revo-cation or expiry it should not mean that by this process the maximum period of detention of a person could be extended beyond the maximum per missible limit under Section 13 of the Act In order to make this position clear Section 14(2) of the MISA was amended by the Fourth Amendment Ordinance and is sought to be amended through the present Bill also

While replacing the provisions of the Third and Fourth Amendment Ordinances through this Bill we have taken the opportunity also of making amendments of clarifying nature in Section 18 and Section 16A(9)

The House is aware of the excep tional and extraordinary situation that had led to the emergency As one of our High Courts had reiterated the widely accepted position in a recent MISA case—

> "In t mes of grave emergency, certain restrictions have to be placed on personal freedom of the individual for the common good"

'The choice" as Justice Jackson had aptly observed, "is not between order and liberty It is between liberty with order and anarchy without either '

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE You are quoting Justice Jackson but you are not following it You are quoting only that which suits you

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY Of course when the entire discussion is over, I shall reply exhaustively all the points raised by the hon Mem-bers

There is a misconception My friend from Orissa has mentioned that any Head Constable any police Constable, any Sub Inspector could detain a per-son I think it is a wrong conception Mr Chatterjee knows that it can be done e ther by a District Magistrate or Additional District Magistrate

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE What happens is that the District Magistrate signs a blank Order and it is filled in by the constable

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K BRAHMANANDA REDDY About the mis use in certain cases and non use in certain other cases an allegation which Mr Indrajit Gupta has made, I will be able to give you some information to the extent that I can gather

[Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy]

Now another question has been raised by Mr. Indrajit Gupta *viz.*, these provisions, these amendments that are sought to be made are going to be permanent on the statute? I say, as you know, 16A of the amended Act, was amended in 1975—first amendment, second amendment is there for twelve months and, therefore, the life of 16A itself is for tweleve months Therefore you cannot say that any amendments made in 16A and things like that are permanent Therefore. some of the mis-conceptions which he had had, I wanted to clear

I move the Bill for consideration of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN Motion moved

"That the Bill further to amend the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, 1971, be taken into consideration"

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr Chairman, I oppose this Bill, I oppose every word, every comma, semi colon, and full stop of this Bill. This is a lawless law which is sought to be incorporated in our statute book and it will be a perennial, perpetual blot on the jurisprudence of this country and the legal set-up of this country.

What was done not to defile the Constitution during the last Session of this House by incorporating in the Ninth Schedule—an Amendment Act like the MISA Amendment Act to take away citizens' rights as it was done to incorporate a Constitutional Amendment and Election Law Bill in the Ninth Schedule for the sake of an individual in this country. Therefore, you defile the Constitution permanently. You are going to defile the statute book of this country by incorporating this legislation. This outrageous Bill is an obnoxious piece of legislation and is nothing but a declaration of war on the people of this country and the judiciary and the opposition parties. MISA has become the most hated word in this country. By the misuse of MISA, you want to stifle all legitimate political activities of all political parties. No right-thinking man will support you. You have used it against political workers, you have used it against trade unionists. You have used it against lawyers. You have used it against Doctors. You have used it against teachers and journalists—all in the name of effectively dealing with internal emergency. Even Members of the ruling party have not been spared. Those who had the audacity to counsel restraint and reason, even they have not been spared. I wish to tell this to my hon friends on the other side that they need not think that they are immune from this; if you fail to get their favour, you are also going to be a similar victim of it as others Don't gloat over it. Don't think you will annihilate the people of the country or their voice permenently. You may be the victim as you know from this experience Members of your party are now rotting in jail without even being told what they are guilty of, only because they raised their voice of dissent, as it dissent is a crime a treason in a democratic country. When is the justification for the use of MISA? I charge this Government that the justification is no longer the interest of the people of this country. This justification is to provide the prop and the methodology to this Government which wants to misrule this country only with the help of draconian laws like this. They want to rule under the leadership of one individual, using not ordinary laws, but under such draconian laws like these The ordinary laws will not suit the party which has been the rulers for the last 25 years. Such ordinary laws do not suit your party any longer. When leader, party and country becomes the order of priority

then, this is the situation which you see this country. When democracy has to subserve the political interests of certain groups of individuals or any particular individual this is the result which we find because you cannot tolerate any comment, any opposition, any objection. That is why my voice cannot be heard outside this House.

How is this MISA being utilised? During the last 5 months all the meetings called by the CPI(M) and the left political parties in West Bengal have been banned. The meetings which were called inside private halls which were rented have been banned under the DIR, the Calcutta Police Act, the Suburban Police Act, etc. A meeting which was due to be held on 30th June was banned in the University Institute. The meetings which were to be held on 31st August, 14th September, 9th January and 19th January were banned. One of the meetings which was due to be held on 16th January was a condolence meeting on the passing away of the Chinese Prime Minister and that was banned under the DIR and on that very day we found from the newspapers that the Prime Minister had gone to the Chinese embassy to pay her condolence and respect. And on that very day when she was going through that, was it a ceremony she was performing in Delhi? And her henchman in Calcutta, the Governor of West Bengal, was issuing orders prohibiting the condolence meeting inside the hall, on the plea of public order? This is the way you utilise the emergency for furthering whose cause, we know very well. This is the position with regard to emergency.

Now, Sir, What is the basis of the present Ordinance and the Bill which it seeks to replace? When MISA was introduced in 1971, we were flooded with promises and solemn assurances that this will never be utilised against political opponents; this will never be utilised for political purposes. But, Sir, the people have lost all faith in the Government as they have never believed in keeping promises. They shamelessly have gone back on their promises and this Bill is sought to be utilised as a part of the political campaign which the ruling party is carrying on against their political opponents by use of these laws

During 1971 when Pakistan attacked us, when the war of liberation of Bangladesh was being fought, what MISA law we had. The old MISA we had and the only change that was made was regarding the period of detention That was challenged before the Supreme Court because that provided that during the period of emergency, a person has to continue to remain in detention. The Supreme Court upheld that law. This judiciary which is being castigated by this Government upheld that law, what we call "draconian law'.

And, Sir, after that, even with that MISA such wide powers were not taken then. With that MISA you could successfully fight the external aggression. But we cannot fight the so-called internal disturbance unless more and more draconian powers are conferred and taken, making the people slaves. This is what is happening. I want to know from this Government how could they successfully wage a war or defend this country's integrity and freedom, with the MISA that existed then. When the security of India was actually at stake—not theoretically at stake—that was sufficient. But, now, for so-called internal disturbance, that MISA does not suffice for you! I am charging this Government that this MISA has been conceived by them for the purpose of ostensibly justifying a makebelieve and spurious emergency which was proclaimed stealthily at midnight. It

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

was followed by these amending ordinances which have taken away a detenu's right to know why he is under detention, the detenu's right to make a representation and his right to be brought before the Advisory Board—these were being held to be the minimum checks on arbitrary action. And these minimum checks on arbitrary action have been taken away.

Sir, the protections were taken away by the amendment which this House passed, unfortunately, during the last session. Now what has happened? I am very sorry and I consider this a tragedy in this country that some of us sitting here, some of our esteemed friends, sitting on this side felt persuaded at that time to support that law. I am very sorry that some of the Members here who are represented here and who are governing a part of the country in one corner, they are utilising such law for the purpose which, according to us, is not *bona fide* for arresting the trade unionists and workers.

Then something came and Shri Brahmananda Reddy was quoting from Mr. Justice Rangarajan with a great smile as if he was supporting Justice Rangarajan's observation which he did not disclose; that was Mr. Justice Rangarajan's judgment and we are proud that the Indian judiciary still consists of some judges who are able to rise to the occasion and are keen to preserve the human dignity and human freedom and personal liberty of the people. Mr. Justice Rangarajan said:

> "I cannot compel the Government to give grounds so that Mr. Kuldip Nayyar will have opportunity to make representation against his detention; he will have no opportunity to go before the Advisory Board." But, I want to know, as a judge I am obliged by the oath I have taken to uphold the Constitution, whether there were any materials or any grounds, whatever for his detention?

I do not know how many of us here know that the Government, in its affidavit said that they were not aware that Mr. Kuldip Nayyar was a journalist. I have got the judgment here and Shri Kuldip Nayyar, in his petition, said,

> "I am a journalist of repute; I have only been in the profession of journalism; I have never been a politician; I never have taken part in any political demonstrations and I am not a member of the political party."

The Additional District Magistrate or the District Magistrate who passed the order did not know that Mr. Kuldip Nayyar was a journalist—I am reading from that judgment:

> "The third respondent only knew that the detenu was the author of the three books mentioned in the petition; in other words, he did not even know about the detenu being a journalist and the other facts concerning him which have been set out in the petition."

Sir, this was the fate of a journalist of Mr. Kuldip Nayyar's standing. Even anybody reading the newspaper will know his name but the District Magistrate it seemed, was not even reading the newspaper. This Government is saying that the court was wrong in asking the District Magistrate to tell the court without giving an opportunity to the detenu—please remember the detenu will not be able to make any representation to the Government on the basis of those grounds but the detenu cannot be permitted to say that the grounds are vague but the court wanted to know what information or material they had.

Sir, it was solemnly argued by Mr. Raman and Mr. L. N. Sinha, the solicitor general that even in the case of arrest by mistake or on mistaken identity the detenu had no remedy. Therefore, if Mr. X was desired to be detained and Mr. Y was detained why cannot he say I am not Mr. X. Is this not the law of jungle? I will not read extracts from the judgment except for one passage. Shri Brahmananda Reddy found out one sentence from Justice Rangarajau's judgement and tried to....

SHRI K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY: Justice Jackson.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I know you have quoted from Justice Rangarajan. You do not know yourself it has been given in your typed speech.

Sir, Justice Rangarajan has quoted from an American author. I will read only two passages from the judgement:

> "How are we to get effective, vigorous government action, and yet limit the power of governmental bodies so as to forestall the rise of despotic concentration of power? Logically it is a paradox, but practically it has been done. The task requires all the wisdom man can muster. The prize in his greatest achievement: freedom."

And, Sir, the last sentence of Justice Rangarajan's judgement is:

> "What we have been at pains to explain is that the rule of law will not permit arbitrary executive action."

Sir, the judge is a very bad judge because he says that there should not be any arbitrary executive action and, as such, the judiciary is standing in the way of implementation of a so-called emergency. This is the attitude of this Government and we are called upon as representatives of the people to support. I pity my learned hon. friends on the other side. They cannot possibly support this but they are made to support. At least I have till today—till 5.40 p.m.—that much of freedom.

After Mr. Kuldip Nayyar was released then the Government found that with all the legal ingenuity of the learned solicitor general or the additional solicitor general or Mr. Khambatte they could not at least take away this little power of the court to see that there was no arbitrary executive action and that the remnants of the rule of law were still prevalent in the country. Then the Government said that it will not suit them to go on detaining persons on political motive or on no ground. Many other writ petitions came up and the courts were going to hear the same. Then this amendment came by Ordinance. What is this amendment? I am not going to elaborate because Shri Gupta has indicated the lines on which the amendment has been sought. This amendment stops consideration of all matters on merits by the courts. If the court, if a Judge, wants to know whether the executive, a constable, a sub-inspector, a District Magistrate, a Joint Secretary, even a Minister, has been acting *bona fide* or not, they cannot do so Can you imagine a more disgusting or more dangerous piece of legislation? It says that whatever is there in the possession of Government shall be treated as confidential and shall be deemed to refer to matters of state and to be against public interest to disclose. Can you imagine that by a fiction something is treated to be in the national interest which, in fact, is not in the national interest? A fictional something is being treated to be in the national interest and public interest when national and public good may not have anything to do with it. And this law he wants to have passed by merely saying that it is of a clarificatory nature!

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

This is a calculated, deliberate attempt to suppress people and stop people from having the last chance of any remedy which is very very very minimal. You can take it from me; I have some experience of these MISA cases. I have had the proud previlege of trying to help a large number of detenues. I have known—take it from me, Mr. Gokhale will admit it, whether he can do it on the floor of the House, I do not know; but he will admit it—how difficult it is even for the courts to give relief in view of the previous, existing, law. Only within a very very limited sphere the court could give some relief to the citizen. I can assure the hon. members there, and the Home Minister, if he cares to go through the statistics, that very few cases of writ petition succeed. I can give the figures.

The position, therefore, today is that if this Ordinance becomes law, then even in times of war when the previous MISA was there, even during alien rule, even under British rule, we had been somewhat free, but in times of peace, we have become total slaves to the executive. My charge is that the object of this amendment is to stiffle all attempts to seek redress against *mala fide* detentions. Now the executive and the bureaucracy have been put above the law. I have no remedy against the bureaucracy. You are one day going to become the victims of this bureaucracy. Today you go on giving more and more power to the bureaucracy, but a day may come when this bureaucracy will turn round and use the power against you. You do not know. Today you are unable to govern without giving excessive powers, either arrogating excessive powers to yourselves or giving excessive powers to the bureaucracy and the executive. One day you will be the victims of that.

I want to know this. Is it in the national interest and public interest that the people of a free country should not enjoy freedom according to law? Is it in the interest of the people that a district magistrate and a police officer should have to be the unrestrained arbiters whether I shall be free or I shall rot in jail indefinitely? Do not forget—we should remind ourselves—that even today before this amendment, there was not even a fixed period of detention. So long as the emergency will last, detention without trial will continue because until the DIR is revoked, these detentions will continue. Once I go to jail, I have no right to be released until the emergency is over. And everybody knows that this emergency will never be over until something, what it is we do not know, is achieved, because everything is spurious. There have been umpteen instances of abuse. I cannot give details because of lack of time. Thousands of trade union workers have been detained, including those belonging to my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta's Party. Political party workers had been detained, government employees in both the State and the Centre had been detained Members of Parliament including those whom nobody could accuse of being right reactionaries had been detained. Members of the Legislative Assembly in Tripura had been detained with a view to get a majority for the Government; they include members from CPM, even two Congress MLAs of Tripure, they are in jail under MISA. Journalists had been detained. Kuldip Nayyar and Gaur Kishore Ghosh in Calcutta had been detained. Doctors, college teachers, even lawyers had been taken into custody for the ostensible reason that they appeared for some persons whom they do not like. Mr. Bhim Sen Sachar, an old man of 81 was detained for writing a letter,

along with a number of other persons who are not active members of any political party, including an advocate Mr. K. K. Sinha whom Mr Gokhale may be knowing

Whatabout the ill treatment in the jail? How are things happening? Mr Bharat Bhartiya, an old freedom fighter—he had been in jail fifty times, starting from the freedom struggle In his case the detention order was issued What was the ground

> 'On the 27th June, after the declaration of the emergency you indulged in violent activities and attempted to disturb the public peace at Nagda.

He was alleged to have participated in violent activities on 27th June But what is the actual position he had been detained on 26th June and was already in jail on 27th June, 1975 One of the grounds is You are an active member of the CPM and engaged in labour activities His son was not allowed to meet him while he was in jail Ultimately he died in jail. Son could not see father, in spite of repeated representations to the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Probably for his performance he has been promoted and brought here In this case they ran from pillar to post, from M P to Delhi Father was languishing and dying in jail but the son was not allowed to meet him and ultimately he died

Government had been 'gracious enough to supply the grounds in the case of detention of one of the Members of this House, and if you permit me, I shall read it out so that the country and Members here may know what is happening in the country

MR CHAIRMAN You can quote but you have only five minutes

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE The first ground is

> 'You, along with other leftist leaders, signed a memorandum which was submitted to the Deputy Commissioner, Cachar on 10th June, 1975, which inter alia critised the Government and Gauhati University for holding pre-university examination from 11-6-1975 in allegedly undemocratic manner before considering the demands of AOTA Assam College Teachers Association) and demanded immediate release of persons arrested in connection with PU examination and charged Government for allegedly thwarting civil liberties"

If I say that the examination system followed by the Gauhati university is not proper, that you ought to listen to the demands of the teachers association, that you are thwarting the civil liberties of the people, then I am liable to be arrested under MISA This happened to Mr Nurul Huda. The other charge is after the result of the Allahabad judgment, you demanded the resignation of the Prime Minister of India Therefore he should be in jail

Take the case of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu He was detained on 8th July We went to the Delhi High Court I had the privilege of appearing for him We made an application and the High Court issued notice When the case came up, the Government found that there was difficulty in answering to my objection and they changed the order they withdrew the order and issued a fresh order signed by another officer which necessitated a fresh application That will mean at least two weeks delay When the second order was challenged, a third order was issued on the ground of security of State That was all now Therefore, from July to September it was a public order and it became a security of the State overnight except that different persons issued different orders which made us file fresh petitions

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

Now, Sir, I do not think anybody in his sense can say that Mr. Bosu is a right reactionary man. Mr. Bosu was kept in complete isolation, in a solitary cell in Hissar jail. No person other than those on duty were allowed to go in. The cell had no window or door excepting a small ventilator at ceiling height and a grilled iron gate. When there was a dust storm, he had no protection from such storm. The cell also got flooded when there was a downpour. We further understand that to make the isolation complete, the jail authorities had fixed two thick blankets on the courtward gate so that nothing outside was visible for him. Over and above, kutcha brick and mud mortar buffer-wall had been erected to make the invisibility doubly sure. For a number of days there were no switches for the lights in the cell. So he had to sleep with a powerful bulb on throughout the night which attracted thousands of insects. Subsequently the bulb was removed but he had to live and at in darkness. The fan which had been provided for him hardly worked due to frequent voltage fluctuations, part from load-sheding There were a number of open latrines and drains near his cell as a result whereof the place was infested with flies. The open water reservoir adjoining the latrine was also a source of danger. This is the position, Sir.

Now, I want to ask the Government why have you made the court your targets? Why do you suspect that the courts will do something which will in any way bring about any situation which will be against your emergency?

Now, I will give the figure of the Government. When the previous MISA was there, a liberal MISA, compared to this it was the most liberal MISA, during July 1972 to June 1973, these are from Government figures, out of 3152 detenues only 890 were released by the court. It is less than 15 per cent. There are so many detenues who have not been released even under the liberal MISA. Then why are you afraid of the court? I say that they do not want to disclose the grounds for the very simple reason because you do not have any grounds to detain them. If you have any grounds to detain them, you would have gladly disclosed the grounds and if you had been honest in the implementation of this law, you would have invited judicial scrutiny a far less shied away from it. That you don't want to do.

Sir, my time is short. I want to read one of the passages. Kindly give me more time. I want to read one sentence from the speech of the present Prime Minister. On 8th of November 1969 when she had either to lead a revolt in her party or to face a revolt in her party, said: "The subversion of free debate constitute a danger to democracy not only within our party but in our country." That was what she felt in November, 1969 when there was trouble in her own party.

I am now going to quote from two persons. One is a very great statesman and the other is an infamous dictator. I request my friends to find out which was the utterance of the dictator and which was the utterance of the statesman. The first quotation is:

> "Comrades, being interested in psychology, I have watched the process of moral and intelectual decay and realised even more than I did previously, how autocratic power corrupts and degrades and vulgarises.
>
> Of one thing I must say a few words, for to me, it is one of the most vital things that I value. That is the deprivation of civil liberties in India.

A government that has to rely on the Criminal Law Amendment Act—

that was the younger brother of MISA during the British days—

'and similar laws, that suppresses the press and literature, that bans hundreds of organisations, that keeps people in prison without trial and that does so many things that are happening in India today, is a government that has ceased to have even a shadow of a justification for its existence

I can never adjust myself to these conditions, I find them intolerable. And yet, I find many of my countrymen complacent about them, some even supporting them, some who have made the practice of sitting on the fence into a fine art, being neutral when such questions are discussed"

This was what Jawaharlal Nehru said in 1936. See how he has been repudiated! The other quotation is:

"Men are weary of Liberty, they have had a surfeit of it. At this new dawn of history there are other words which move more deeply, the words are Order and Discipline"

This is the voice you are hearing today and this is what Mussolini said when he took over as Dictator of Italy. Order and discipline must have predominance over civil liberties. It seems to us that all the ideas and dreams of Jawaharlal Nehru have been buried and Mussolini has been revived on the soil of India. This is what this Government is doing.

श्री मुहम्मद चमीरुद्दीन (किशनगंज) : मुहतरम चेयरमन साहब। मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं एक शेर अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूं और फिर मैं अपनी तकरीर कल जारी रखूंगा.

'जी' जान मांगो तो जान दे देंगे
जो साख मांगो तो साख दे देंगे
पर यह न होगा हम से हुजूर,
कि मुल्क के वकार और अमान
आबोजलाल दे देंगे।

[شری محمد جمیل الرحمان

(کشن گنج): محترم چیرمین صاحب - میں آپکا شکر گزار ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے اس بل پر بولنے کا موقعہ دیا - میں ایک شعر عرض کر دینا چاہتا ہوں اور پھر میں اپنی تقریر کل جاری رکھونگا -

وہ جو جان مانگو تو جان دے دینگے

جو مال مانگو تو مال دے دینگے
پر یہ نہ ہوگا ہم سے ہوگز
کہ ملک کے وقار اور امان
جاہ و جلال دے دینگے -]

सभापति महोदय: आप कल जारी रखें।

17.59 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

PROCLAMATION re: STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 21st January, 1976 issued by the President under clause (3) of article 356 of the Constitution revoking the Proclamation issued by him on the 30th November, 1975 in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 30(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 21st January, 1976, under article 356(5) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10139/76.]

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, January 22, 1976/Magha 2, 1897 (Saka).

MGIPND—L—2182LS—